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On some of the Smaller Weapons of the Middle Ages.

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AMONG the weapons of the Middle Ages we meet with several bearing special names, such as the Anelace, Baselard, Gestrum, Panade, Whinyard, Thwetyl, Skene, Wood-knife, Ballok-knife, etc.

Many of these are mentioned by Chaucer, and in Piers Plowman's Vision; and all are to be found in wills and inventories of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. But it is often very difficult in these days to distinguish one from another. Even in the wills and inventories, an alternative name is often given; and, as in costume, a name used at one period for a certain thing, is found at a subsequent date to be applied to a totally different object.

In some instances, the nomenclature is due to the source whence the weapon was introduced, as in the case of the Irish Skene; in others, the peculiar form of the hilt or blade has given the name, as in the Ballok-knife.

We will now attempt to distinguish some of these weapons, one from the other, and may begin with the Anelace, or Anlas. (See Plate I., *passim*.) Hewitt, in *Ancient Armour and Weapons in Europe*, has noted the various derivations which have from time to time been given of the name, as from *annulus*, referring to the running ring often seen on the hilts of such weapons in brasses, etc.; from the old German *laz*, from *latus*, the weapon being worn at the side; the *wheel* like form of the guard has also been suggested as the source. We would, however, suggest a different derivation. Guiart, under the year 1298, mentions the weapon as *alenaz*—

“E plantent alenaz es chieres
En pluseurs lieus jusques es manches.”

In the romance of Partonopex, we have one of the characters bearing “une alesne bien poignant.” In the Paris Arsenal copy of Partonopex the weapon is called a *misericorde*. Now, alesne being the French for “awl,” a piercing, not a cutting, tool, and the two quotations above both referring to such a use, it certainly seems

probable that the *alenaz* was a stabbing weapon. If, again, the frequent transposition in Norman French of the letters l and n, as in Nicole for Lincoln, be considered, *alenaz* easily becomes *anelaz* and *anlas*. We may, therefore, look on the Anelace as a form of dagger, and used for stabbing only. Matthew Paris mentions the weapon when speaking of one Peter de Rivaulx, "gestans anelacum ad lumbare quod clericum non decebat." He also mentions it in many other places. Chaucer's Frankeleyn, had

"An anlas and a gipser al of silk
Heng at his gerdul whit as morne mylk."

The mention of the Anelace does not seem to extend later than the fourteenth century, after which period the arm probably appears under another name.

The name Anelace has been given in the Tower and some other collections to a weapon which, by foreign antiquaries, is known as the Cinquedea, or Sangdedez. Mons. E. de Beaumont, in his introduction to the catalogue of the magnificent collection of C^{te} de Nieuwerkerke, has given a fine etching of one of these weapons, and Demmin, in his Arms and Armour (English edition), p. 426, shows us two at figs. 16, 17. Demmin calls them *langues de bœuf*, *anglice enlace*. It is curious, that in the Tower collection one of these weapons is evidently made from the blade of a broad headed spear and mounted in a handle. The term *langue de bœuf* has often been applied to such a spear, and it would seem as if the name at different periods was applied to either weapon. A similar case occurs in the bill, which, on a long staff, was the common and effective weapon of the Middle Ages, while, if dismounted and held in the hand, it became the useful woodman's tool still in use, and more often called a bill-hook.

Mons. de Beaumont claims that in no dictionary or document prior to the eighteenth century, is the name *langue de bœuf* applied to the sword which was commonly worn by Venetian nobles, but that the term refers to a spear. In the will of John Baddesworth (rector), 1472, is "i baculum vocatum lang de befe," and various spellings of this name occur in wills and inventories, but not as varieties of the sword.

The Sangdedez, or "blood letter," has a blade four to five inches wide at the top, tapering to a point, and about twenty to thirty in length. The grip is a flat one, broad in the centre, and narrowing towards the pommel (where it broadens again) and the junction with the blade, where the two bars of the hilt are directed towards the point at angles of about 45° with the centre of the blade.

The Baselard, Baslard, or Badelaire, etc., was it seems more of a cutting weapon. It, or the anelace, appears to have been worn by ecclesiastics, judges, merchants, and all classes of civilians, whilst it is noted in the wills of the military classes with their other weapons. Du Cange, under *Bandelaire*, gives the following quotations:—

"Guillaume de Cravant chevalier, avoit feru le dit Guillaume sur la teste d'un couotel appelle badelare."

"Li les convint couper plançones de bois a leurs épées et leurs badelaires pour leurs chevaux."—*Froissart*.

"Affiloient cimiterres, brancs d'acier, badelaires."—*Rabelais*.

Du Cange for its etymology, gives Badarellus, Badelaris, Basalardus, and adds that the word *base* in Old French has the same meaning.

Wright printed in "Songs and Carols," a poem entitled "The Baseland," from Sloane MS. 2593, of the time of Henry V. or earlier, in which we get some interesting particulars concerning this weapon. The speaker says—

"Myn Baselande hath a shethe of red,
And a clene loket (mounting) of led.
My Baseland hath a wrethen hafte.
My Baseland hath a trencher (cutting edge) kene,
Fayr as rasour, scharp and schene."

Here we have a cutting weapon distinctly, and a smart looking one too, with its red sheath, silver chape, and wrethen or spirally twisted hilt. The loket at the top of the scabbard serves in some instances, as seen in the brasses at Northleach, Ore, Stoke Fleming, Shottesbrooke, and others, for the means of suspension. In some cases the weapon hangs by a ring at the pommel. The "wrethen hafte" is seen in numerous instances of daggers, but the representations of baselards hitherto met with show a flattish handle widening at each end. In some cases the baselard hangs by a thong from the girdle on either side of the body, in others it is suspended from a baldric crossing the body diagonally over the shoulder. Hewitt points out that the name was sometimes applied to a curved weapon. In "Horman's Vulgaria," 1519, it is stated that "a hoked Baslarde is a perelse (perilous) wepon with the Turkes," and Nicolles Gilles, cited by Roquefort, says that Charles the Bald wore always at his side "un grand badelaire turquois."

The following notices of Baselards, from the wills and inventories published by the Surtees Society, will give some varieties of the weapon, and also some of the alternative names alluded to above:—

- 1380. Henry Snayth (clerk) bequeaths "zonam stipatam cum rotis argenteis et deauratis cum baslardo appendente."
- 1392. Robt. Usher bequeaths "i baslard cum manubrio murreo."
- 1406. John Parker, M.D., mentions "unam zonam cum uno baslardo deaurato."
- 1414. Peter de Bolton (rector) leaves "unum baslard ornatum cum argento."
- 1438. John Bradford's inventory contains "i baslard," valued at 8d.
- 1472. John Baddesworth (rector) bequeaths "i baslard vocatum Iresch Skene bene ornatum cum auro et argento."
- 1483. Robt. Abdy (rector) bequeaths "i baslard."
- 1485. John Carter's inventory notes, "i baslard" valued at 8d., i dagger at 4d., i sword at 10d.

Knyghton says of Wat Tyler's death, "accepto basilardo." Stowe also calls Walworth's weapon a basilard; Froissart "grand badelaire." Charpentier says "couteles olim bazelaire," and cites records where it is called "Basilardum sive cultellum, petit coutelet portatif appellé beaudelaire."

In the will of Hickeman, 1450, we find a "baslardum vocatum woodeknyff," and another "vocatum hanger cum yvorie hafta." With regard to the term hanger, we find it applied to various knives. In 1427, Thos. Ryhale's will contains, with other knives, "i hyngeler deauratum." John Esterfield, in 1504, bequeaths "my knif called an hanger." In 1543, Edward Mansergh mentions "three swords and a hynger;" in 1579, Sir Thos. Butler's inventory contains "hengers or skeynes;" and in 1587, Robt. Bruen bequeaths "my dropper or hanger." This last term *dropper* sounds rather like slang, and reminds one of Chaucer's *Reeve's Tale*, where we are told of the miller that "a joly popper bar he in his pouche." In more modern times hanger was used for the cutlass worn by naval men, and Swift makes Gulliver speak of his hanger. There is a word *Gestrum*, which does not appear in Du Cange, but evidently, in wills where it occurs, applies to some form of dagger. In 1442 Richard Cottingham in his will mentions "i zonam blodiani argentatam cum uno gestro operato super caput cum argento," and H. Markett, in 1444, bequeaths his second best dagger and "optimum gestrum et zonam." The word also occurs in the will of John Rodes, 1457, it is there "argentatum."

Chaucer uses the word *Panade* (in some editions wrongly spelt *pavade*), and mentions that "of a swerd ful trenchant was the blade" This was the same as "Panart," an old French word for a long knife. Can poniard be derived from this last word? The Whinyard is defined by Minshey as a hanger, and in the play of Edward III. we have

" Nor from their tawny leather belts,
Dismiss their biting whinyards."

Davenant, in *The Wits*, 1636, speaks of "a deboshed whinyard." Nares, in his glossary, says whinger is the Scotch form of the word. The resemblance in sound to hanger makes it seem possible that whinyard, whinger, and hanger, were different pronunciations of the same word.

The Thwetyl, thwitel, or whittle also was a name for a knife, and though, perhaps, hardly to be classed as a weapon, yet we may note the mention of it at various dates. Alan de Alnewick, in his will 1374, mentions "unum cultellum cum manubrio de murro anglicé thwetyl." Chaucer in the *Reeve's Tale* says of the miller "a Scheffeld thwitel bar he in his hose." This would imply that it was a small knife carried like the Scotch skene dhū in the stocking. In an inventory of the goods of John Cadeby, between the years 1439 and 1451, are mentioned "3 cultellæ vocatæ thwetill cum manubriis argento ornatis." In Coles' dictionary whittle is defined as a small clasp knife, cultellus, but there appears no authority for

its being what we call now a clasp knife, *i.e.*, one folding up. Shakespeare in *Timon of Athens*, v. 2, says "There's not a whittle in the unruly camp, etc.," and Bishop Hall speaks of "a knot, a very dull whittle may cut asunder." Whittled, used for drunk, just as *cut* in modern slang, occurs in Lylly's *Mother Bombie III. 3.* The modern American word to whittle or cut in small pieces is familiar. Macaulay, in *Virginius*, applies the word to a butcher's knife.

The Skene or Irish knife was a weapon, and in Ireland, at least, was used for stabbing. In the unique Doucean print in the Bodleian, of Irish chiefs "Drawn after the quicke," we see the skene held as a dagger and in shape resembling a Scottish dirk. Andrew Sympon in his will, 1559, mentions "my sworde or skoyne," and Henry Fisher in 1578 bequeaths "a sword and skeane."

The Woodknife as above noted, occurs in a will of 1450 as the same as a baselard, and was doubtless used as a weapon on some occasions, though properly only a hunting knife. It occurs in the wills of W. Barker, 1403; J. Credy, 1426; J. Daubeny, 1444; Sir Robt. Thorpe (clerk.) 1547. Among the New Year's gifts to Henry VIII. in the 30th year of his reign, 1538-9, is "a woodknif with iij knives and a ledder shethe."

It seems to have been a very common practice to have one or more small knives in sheaths fixed outside the principal one. Such are seen on the effigies of Wm. Canyngs at Bristol, of the two husbands of Margaret Holland at Canterbury, in many foreign effigies figured in Hefner's *Trachten*, and in the pl. 34, 57, 58, of Rows' life of the Earl of Warwick, vol. 11 of Strutt's *Horda*. John FitzAlan, Earl of Arundel, 1434, also has a small knife attached. In modern days we find the same custom in the Highland dirk, and the Ghoorka kukri.

A Sheffield knife has already been referred to as mentioned by Chaucer. And in 1547 we find "Tunbrydg knyves" mentioned as purchased for Bernardinus and Petrus Martyr on their visit to Cranmer; in John Gylby's will, 1435, are "cultellois de cipres;" in that of Thos. Gryssop, 1446, "Doncaster knyffes."

The wedding knives which have been treated of by Mr. Douce in *Archæologia*, and of which specimens are in the British Museum, can hardly be considered as weapons, unless of defence.

There is one variety of knife of which there has been no satisfactory definition given, and that is the Ballok knife. In *Piers Plowman* we are told of two priests—

" Sir John and Sir Geoffrey
Hath a girdle of silver,
A baselard or a ballok knyf
With buttons overgilt."

Fairholt describes it as a knife hung at the girdle, and Hewitt does not attempt to distinguish it from other daggers or knives. There is, however, some evidence which may help us to recognise this weapon. In the will of Richard Gray, 1438, occurs "unum dagar ballokhefted cum argento ornatum." In John Pudsey's will, 1442,

is "gestrum meum ballokhester hernesiatum." And in an inventory of about 1439-1451, of the goods of John Cadeby, we find "1 manubrium vocatum 1 ballockheft argento ornatum." The above evidently show that the name applied to the hilt and not to the blade. Hewitt mentions one class of dagger having the handguard formed of two knobs, and this we take to be the ballokhefted dagger, or ballok-knife, so called from the balloks or balls. In the inventory of Thomas Gryssop's effects, 1446, are two "ballok-purses. Such purses, ornamented with small balls, are often shown in illuminated MSS., as, for instance, in plates 109, 124, 125 of Strutt's *Dresses and Habits*, also fig. 186 of Fairholt's *Costume in England*, vol. 1, 1885, from the Romance of the Rose. A very fine example is seen in the brass of John of Luneborch, of Lubeck, 1474, in the Rev. W. Creeny's splendid work on *Foreign Brasses*. This figure bears a ballok-knife as well as a ballok-purse. In the illuminated Froissart, the priest John Ball wears a ballok purse at his girdle. Similar daggers are seen in the effigy of Sir Robert de Shurland, c. 1330, *Stothard*, where the small figure wears one; in the effigies of De Bohun, c. 1325, in Hereford Cathedral, *Hollis*; in that of John Fitzalan Earl of Arundel, 1434, *Stothard*; in the brasses of Aldeburgh, c. 1360, and of Robert Parys, 1408. *Waller*; and in the illuminated Harleian MS., 1319, of the deposition of Richard II., *Archæologia*, vol. xx., pl. 13. Hefner in his *Trachten* shows good specimens under the years 1369, 1414, 1421, 1443; but no better can be found than in the tomb, in Canterbury Cathedral, of the two husbands of Margaret Holland. This monument, figured by Gough, was erected about 1440, and the two noblemen both have ballok-hefted daggers about 18in. from point to pommel, with balls about $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

In the Fastolfe inventory, 1439, is "1 bollokhaftyd Dager harnesyd wyth sylver and 1 chape ther too?"

The above are some of the smaller arms of the Middle Ages; but the dagger, pure and simple, is too large a subject to do justice to in a short paper.

Seal of the Dean of Hartington.

THE seal of the Deanery of Hartington, Derbyshire (Plate II.), affords a quaint illustration of the style of ecclesiastical costume of its date, which appears to be *circa* 1700. The seal, of which the plate is a full-sized impression, is of brass, affixed to a turned ivory handle. The extensive parish of Hartington used to be one of the many peculiars of the diocese of Lichfield, being exempt both from episcopal and archidiaconal supervision. The seal would be used in the granting of marriage licenses, probates of wills, and letters of administration. This seal was lent to us, in 1876, by the Rev. John Bateman, rector of West Leake, the last Dean of Hartington.



RING FOUND AT LANERCOST, CUMBERLAND.



SEAL OF THE DEAN OF HARTINGTON.

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The Friar-Preachers, or Blackfriars, of Guildford.

BY THE REV. C. F. R. PALMER.

PRINCE HENRY, son of Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile, was born in the year 1267. His father and mother took the cross in 1269, and in the following spring sailed for the Holy Land. The two princes, John and Henry, were left in the guardianship of their uncle Richard, king of the Romans, who died, however, in March, 1271-2, and then they, with their sister Eleanor, who was a year older than Henry, remained mostly in the charge of their grandmother, Queen Eleanor of Provence. After the death of Henry III., the royal crusaders landed at Dover, August 2nd, 1273, and Edward took the throne. Queen Eleanor of Castile never saw her eldest son John again, for he had died twelve months before, and another sorrow awaited her in watching over the last days of her second son. Henry seems to have been a weakly child. After the death of John, Henry and his sister remained together, and with them always went a person merely called *Briton*, who if she was not their aunt Beatrice, Duchess of Bretagne, must still have been a companion of noble, if not of royal rank. Each of these three had a nurse or attendant, dame Amice for Prince Henry, dame Cicely for the Princess Eleanor, and dame Mabil for *Briton*. After a short time Henry, who was rejoined by his mother, had a sharp sickness, and September 24th, went with his grandmother, the queen-dowager, from Windsor to Guildford. On his behalf three widows watched in prayer, on the feast of St. Edward (October 13th), and again on All Saints' Day (November 1st), when 6d. was doled in alms among the poor for him. The next summer, he and his sister were taken on a gentle pilgrimage to Canterbury, and there, between July 4th and August 8th, they visited all the usual stations of prayer within the city, going to the church of the friar-preachers, August 2nd, where they made an offering of 3d. They were at Faversham on the 9th, at Rochester on the 10th, and at Merton on the 14th. At Westminster, John the tailor and an assistant made up their robes for the coronation, at which ceremony they and *Briton* took part, August 19th, in the Abbey, and gave their offering of 6d. at the mass. The Annals of Worcester particularly notice that the Duchess of Bretagne was there. The royal children were at Kennington on the 23rd, and at Windsor, on the 26th, with their parents.

From Windsor, Prince Henry, still with his grandmother, sister Eleanor and *Briton* went, in September, 1274, to Guildford, his harness being carried in two carts. He was now in his last sickness. The candies, syrups and other remedies sent him from London were of no avail. Divine aid, too, was implored for him. Three masses of the Holy Ghost were celebrated, September 17th, and an oblation of 3d. was made. Next day, there were masses at Guildford, and 7d.

was offered ; all that night, thirteen widows watched in prayer for him, and 1d. each was given to four poor people. On the 21st, an oblation of 6d. was made. His mother gave him a palfrey, August 26th, and another, September 20th following. The latter was a white palfrey, and was, indeed, a sad forewarning of the pale horse and gaunt rider so swift along his track, so soon to ride him down. And so the young Prince lingers on till Saturday, October 20th, and then "hac die obit dominus Henricus," as his household roll attests. The corpse was embalmed, wrapped in cerecloth, and placed in a coffin padded with 8 lbs of wool ; 150 lbs. of wax candles were burned, and also incense around the body. The whole funeral expenses amounted to £4 5s. 5d. On the 24th, three masses were celebrated in the church of St. Mary, of Guildford, for the repose of the Prince's soul, and 6d. was distributed in alms to the poor. Next day, for the same intention, 3s. 6d. was given at the offertory at the first mass at Merton, and at the second mass 18d., when the citizens of London came around the body, and bore it away, doling 2s. 3d. to the poor as they passed along from Guildford to Westminster. And so they laid the Prince within the walls of the abbey, in his last and now forgotten resting-place.¹

Now notwithstanding all the royal abodings at Guildford down to the time of Prince Henry's death, no notice is found of friar preachers at Guildford, not even when prayers were sought for him both in and after life ; and this is all the more remarkable in an age when the royal journeys were marked by abundant alms to the four mendicant orders. Yet within a few months after the Prince's decease, these friars had an establishment at this town, and the queen-dowager was the foundress. Eleanor of Provence was the patroness of the friar-minors, while Eleanor of Castile was the nursing mother of the friar-preachers ; so in this instance the queen-dowager departed from her usual devotion. It appears, then, that she founded this priory in affectionate remembrance of her grandson, and listened to the desire of his mother in the choice of the order. The heart of Prince Henry was deposited in the church of this convent, and was solemnly exposed 12 kal. Nov., as the anniversary of his death came round.² The Princes Thomas and Edmund (sons of Edward I. by his second consort, Margaret of France), were present at a mass celebrated here, May 17th, 1306, for Henry's soul, and made an offering of 21d.³ ; being mindful of a half-brother, of whom they had no cherished memory, for they had never seen him, and he had been dead for thirty years and more.

The friar-preachers established themselves in Guildford a little to the north of the High Street, close to the river, and not far from the royal park. For the weal of his soul and the souls of his predecessors, kings of England, Edward I. granted to the prior and friars, March 5th, 1274-5, in free and perpetual almoign, a road leading from Guildford

¹ Comp. de expens. hospicij d'ni Henrici et familie sue, 1-2 Edw. I. Comp. de expens. hospitii, etc., 2-3 Edw. I.

² Obituary of the Convent.

³ Lib. comp. hosp. d'nor. Tho. et Edm. fil. reg. 34 Edw. I.

to the royal park, to be enclosed for enlarging their area.⁴ The site was evidently received from John, son of Alan Fayrchild, who appeared before the king's justiciaries at Guildford, in the octaves of Michaelmas, 1279, and gave and confirmed to these religious men for ever, all the lands and tenements within the town and without, which they held of him, and before had of his gift, quit of every service, in free pure and perpetual almoign.⁵ This John was not numbered among the benefactors of the house, so that his gift must have been the queen-dowager's purchase.

In raising the fabrics of their church and house, the friars found generous benefactors. John de Westpurle gave the timber for the dormitory and 100*l.* for building it. Sir Hugh Fitz Otho built the choir; and a lady named Clarisse made the stalls.⁶ For the rest, the friars probably relied on the bounty of their foundress, on their own labours, and on alms dribbling in for more than twenty years. The king granted them, Oct. 11th, 1294, four oaks fit for timber, out of Gildeford park.⁷ As the convent was founded by a queen, so the queens of England after her enjoyed the privileges of foundresses, and were the special patronesses. The community consisted of not more than 25 religious. When Edward II. desired to carry out the intentions of his mother, Eleanor of Castile, and found a monastery of Dominican sisters in England, he proposed to transfer this convent to that purpose, and in 1318, wrote to the sovereign pontiff for the necessary licence.⁸ But he afterwards abandoned the design.

In a little piece of land or close called the Prior's Croft, afterwards known as the Fox and Den Field, at Stoke, about a mile distant, was an excellent spring which supplied water to the convent through pipes. This conduit probably made up for some failing in the old convent well, which was worked in the old fashion with windlass, chain, and bucket.⁹

In the time of Henry VI. or Edward IV., William Sydney gave the friars a croft called Brydeland; and Thomas Genyns esq. (who died Aug. 10th, 1508, and was buried in Compton Church,) gave another croft. Both were probably soon sold. Moreover, the friars had in Woking a tenement, with a garden, called the *Hermitage of Brokewood*, which might have been their anchoretage, or was attached to their house to protect the recluse from secular services and imposts. And at Worplesdon, within the forest of Windsor, they had 12*a.* of land, which they leased, Mar. 19th, 1509-10, to Henry Exfolde, for 60 years from the next Michaelmas, at the yearly rent of 8*s.*, and 2*s.* 11*d.* to the manor of Worplesdon.¹⁰

Edward I. gave the friars, Oct. 11th, 1294, two old leafless oaks

⁴ Cart. 3 Edw. I., no. 19.

⁵ Placita Corone, Mich. 7 Edw. I.

⁶ Obituary.

⁷ Claus. 22 Edw. I., m. 3.

⁸ Rot. Rom. et Franc. 11-14 Edw. II., m. 13.

⁹ History of Guildford.

¹⁰ Ministers' Accounts, *infra*, etc.

in Gildeford Park, for fuel ; and July 18th, 1298, six more such trees there, for the same purpose.¹² This king was at Guildford in May, 1302. On the 15th, by her royal father's order, Isabel, countess of Holand, gave an alms of 4s. to the friars, for a day's food, through F. Alexander de Henton. The king himself, on the 17th, gave 12s. for three days' food, through F. Richard de Offinton ; and next day (Friday) he gave 4s. for one day's food, through the same, and was present at the mass celebrated in their church for the soul of Sir Arnold Gavaston, making an oblation of 5s. 4d.¹³

On coming to Guildford Edward II., Aug. 1st, 1324, gave 8s. to the 24 friars here, for a day's food, through F. WILLIAM DE GILDEFORD, prior.¹⁴ The king arrived here again, Oct. 10th following, and gave 5s. 4d. to the 16 friars, for the same purpose, through the prior. Being at Henley-on-Thames, July 7th, 1326, he sent 5s. to the 15 friars, for the anniversary of his father, through F. Richard de Gildeford ;¹⁵ and Sept. 20th following, he sent 5s. 4d. from Woking, to the 16 friars, by Thomas de Stonhous his *garçon*, for a day's food.¹⁶

In the early part of his reign, Edward III. was several times at Guildford. Coming here, Feb 27th, 1327-8, he gave the friars half a mark for a day's food, by the way of pittance, through F. Richard de Gildeford.¹⁷ And being at Chanton, Nov. 19th, 1331, he sent forward by the same F. Richard, 5s. 8d. for the day's food of 17 friars, against his coming again to the town.¹⁸ The king at Guildford, Sept. 12th, 1334, gave 6s. 8d. for a day, for 20 religious, through F. Henry de Bray.¹⁹ In 1336, the 20 friars went to meet him in the procession which welcomed him into the town, and he gave them, Apr. 21st, 6s. 8d. for one day.²⁰ In the following year, the religious, 18 in number, again met the king in a similar manner, and received, Dec. 29th, 4d. each for a day, through F. Richard de Odiham.²¹

Henry IV. was at Farnham, Sunday, Feb 11th, 1402-3, at Guildford on the 12th, at Kingston-on-Thames next day, and at Eltham on Wednesday the 14th. At Guildford the king and royal family lodged with the friar-preachers ; and before leaving them he made them a gift of 40s. for the damage done to the house, vessels and gardens in entertaining the royal guests.²²

By letters-patent of Nov. 4th, 1504, Henry VII. granted to F. JOHN VENABLES prior, and to the convent, 40 cartloads of firewood every year out of the royal park at Hendeley and common of Worpesden, in pure and perpetual almoign. In return two masses were to be celebrated every week by two friars at the altar of the B. V. Mary, for the

¹² Claus. 22 Edw. I., m. 3 : 27 Edw. I., m. 9.

¹³ Lib. garder. (elemos.) 30 Edw. I.

¹⁴ Rot. garder. Expens. forensec. elemos. 18 Edw. II.

¹⁵ Rot. garder. de part. expens. forinsec. 19 Edw. II.

¹⁶ Rot. garder reg. de part. expens. forinsec. 20 Edw. II.

¹⁷ Rot. hospit. reg. 1-2 Edw. III.

¹⁸ Comp. locumten. contrarot. garder. hosp. reg. etc. 5 Edw. III.

¹⁹ ²⁰ Lib. garder. reg. de annis 8, 9, 10, 11 Edw. III. ; Bibl. Cotton. Nero c. viii.

²¹ Comp. garder. reg. 11, 12 Edw. III.

²² Comp. Tho. More, cust. garder. hosp. reg. 4 Hen. IV.

prosperous and happy estate of the king, Margaret his mother, Henry prince of Wales and his other children, in life and after death, and for the souls of Elizabeth late queen, Arthur late prince of Wales, and Edmund late earl of Richmond the king's father; with the collect, *Quesumus omnipotens et misericors Deus, ut Rex Henricus septimus*; secret, *munera quesumus Domine oblatæ sacrificia*; and post-communion, *Hec Domine salutaris sacramenti perceptio*, for the good and happy estate of the king, his mother and son: and with the collect, *Inclina Domine aurem tuam ad preces nostras, quibus misericordiam tuam supplices deprecamur, ut animam famule tue Elizabeth nuper regine Anglie*; secret, *Animam famule tue Elizabeth nuper regine Anglie*; and post-communion, *Annue nobis Domine, ut anima famule tue Elizabeth regine Anglie*, etc.²⁴

Henry VIII. gave the friars, July 29th, 1531, 5*l.* "in reward" probably for their labours, as some of the religious were skilled in horticulture, and were engaged in laying out and fashioning the royal grounds and gardens here.²⁵ The last royal alms came from the princess (afterwards queen) Mary, who, in July 1537, bestowed 7*s.* 6*d.*²⁶

William de Arundel, rector of Mikelham, by will of June 11th, 1295, bequeathed half a mark to the friar-preachers of Guildford. *Richard de Rudham*, rector of Compton, who died Sept. 2nd, 1341, was a very special benefactor. *Richard Fitz Alan*, e*rl* of Arundel and earl of Surrey, by will dated Mar 4th, 1392-3, ordered that the houses of friars, especially Arundel and also others, including Guildford, should be looked after, by advice of his executors, as they were bound to pray for the souls of his father, mother, wife, and himself. *Robert de Stoughton*, temp. Hen. V. or VI. gave 20*s.* a-year for ever. *Sir Reginald Bray*, kn*t.* "spectabilis vir," was a particular benefactor; by his will of Aug. 4th, proved Nov. 28th, 1503, he bequeathed to every house of friars in England 40*s.* to pray for his soul for two years, and to the friars of Guildford, where his mother lay buried, 200*l.* by 10*s.* a-year, to say mass for the souls of dame Katherine his wife, Richard Bray his father and Jane his mother. *Master Peter de Farnham* left the convent a book *Totum Corpus Juris Civilis*. *Richard Tangle* "dedit Conv. unam tassim." *John Wyse*, rector of Claverdon, bequeathed a book *Summa Summarum*. *Thomas Stedman* and Elizabeth his wife gave the friars a good goblet with a cover. *John Yewan*, gave a precious chalice. *Gilbert de Stoughton*, great-grandson of Robert, gave 40*s.* a-year out of his land called Mourtlesley, dying in 1516.²⁷

The obits kept in the church for some of these and other benefactors and anniversaries of deaths were numerous. They ran as follows:—

January. 2nd: Jane Bray, mother of the venerable Reginald

²⁴ Pat. 20 Hen. VII. p. 1. m. 27 (10).

²⁵ Nicolas, Privy purse expenses of Hen. VIII.

²⁶ Petition, *infra*.

²⁷ Royal Collection, 17 B. xxviii. fol. 216, Brit. Mus.

²⁸ Madox, *Formulare*. Nicolas, *Test. Vet.* Nichols, *Royal Wills*.

(Bray) knt. 8th: Master John Ydmay. 12th: Richard de Estone. 13th: Sir Henry Scropé of Bolton, knt., 1458. 17th: Master Richard Brocas. 22nd: Mast. William Wantyng. 23rd: Robert Hornemedé, 1409. 27th: Alice Forde. 29th: Alice at Voyke. 31st: Roger Bright, father of F.

February. 1st: John Wautale, for whose soul and for whom he intended all the friars of this convent were specially bound to pray. 5th: John Hunte. 9th: John Counter, late of Chelworth, esq., Margaret, Elizabeth, and Elizabeth his consorts, and James Walbeff, one of his executors. 10th: Sir Hugh Fitz Otho, the benefactor in building. 17th: William Wyppelee. 18th: Mast. Peter de Farnham, the benefactor. 22nd: Richard Tangle, the benefactor.

March. 2nd: lady Matilda de 8th: Juliania, wife of William Elioth. 12th: Richard de Pollesdene, Emma his wife, and Thomas their son. 14th: Sir John le Wyse, rector of Claverdon, the benefactor. 15th: Henry de Chulesburge. 16th: Roger Torold. 27th: Sir Guy Ferre the younger. 29th: John de Aubernoun. 31st: Roger Forde.

April. 2nd: Clarisse, the benefactress in building. 3rd: Sir John Claroun, knt. 9th: Sir Guy Ferre, knt. 10th: Richard Pays. 11th: Lady Ela de Hyngespree [Longespree, 1300,] "quæ fratres Guldefordiae primo" 12th: Agnes Basset, lady of Burgham, 1342. 15th: Sir Philip de Bartone, archdeacon of Surrey (died between 1305 and 1320). 17th: died Walter Hanys.

May. 2nd: Richard de Chabeham, park keeper of Guldeford. 6th: Mast. John de Lewes. 7th: Isabel Sarney. 13th: Sir Robert Corts 14th: died John Maudyt and Radulphia, parents of F Henry Maudyt. 17th: died John Westpurle, the benefactor in building, 20th: died Alice, lady of Burgham (widow of Thomas de Wintershull, lord of Burgham), a very special benefactress, 1385. 21st: Lady Mary de Browes and lady 23rd: Lady Katherine, wife of Andrew Worldham. 26: died Alice Bryth, mother of F. John and Peter Bryth.

June. 16th: died Thomas atte Hyde, Agnes his wife, and Thomas their son. 18th: died John de Worldham. 27th: Thomas Stedham and Elizabeth his wife, the benefactors. 29th: John Aubernon, knt.

July. 1st: died John de Cycestre, citizen of London. 6th: William de Weston. 10th: John de la Pule, knt. 13th: John de Ladisdale. 18th: died Thomas Westpurle, son of John. 28th: Sir Thomas Dagworth, knt. 30th: Lady Isabel Croyroys, prioress of Rousparre.

August. 2nd: William Basset, lord of Burgham, who d. Aug. 1st, 1429. 3rd: Master Bernard Brokeys (rector of St. Nicholas', Guildford, who died in 1368). 9th: Sir Reginald Bray, knt., the special benefactor. 10th: Thomas Genyns, esq., the donor of land.

September. 2nd: Richard de Rudham, rector of Compton, a very special benefactor (1321). Elizabeth Harwy. 27th: Sir John Kemeyns and lady Matilda his consort. 30th: Catherine Medylton.

October. 4th: John de Ledlrede. 6th: John Wyford. 8th:

died Lady Eleanor, countess of Ormond. 10th: died William Sydeney and John Yewan, the benefactors. 14th: Richard Dey, Richard Cross. 17th: Lady Mary de Wyntreshull, Thomas Wyntreshull. 18th: Alice Gaton, Thomas Milward and Alice his wife. 19th: Alice at Parke. 20th: Jane de Westwode.

November. 2nd: Jane de Dadyme. 3rd: Robert Bekyngham and Elizabeth his wife, for whose souls the convent was bound to say the vigils of nine lessons and mass of requiem on the Morrow of All Souls for ever. 5th: Thomas Dympisfolde. 9th: Constance de Abernoun; Lady Elizabeth Camoys. 19th: William atte Parke. 21st: John le Spencer, of the parish of Cotham.

December. 14th: died Mr. Robert Pernekote. 16th: died Sir Haymond Wyc, 1297. 29th: Ven. lord Robert Waldeby, formerly bishop of *Ely* (Chichester, then York, and died, May 29th, 1397).²⁹

The friars kept an obit, probably by desire of the foundress, May 15th, for those slain in the battle of Lewes. They had the obits of Eleanor of Castile, Nov. 26th, and Eleanor of Provence, June 25th; the commemorations of Henry III Nov. 16th, Edward I. July 8th, and Edward III. June 14th (*sic*); the obits of three masters-general of the order, F. Raymund of Penafort, 3rd master, Jan. 6th; F. John the Teutonic, 4th master, Nov. 4th; and F. John of Vercellis, 6th master (to whom they must have been indebted for the licence to found their house), Nov. 30th. They also kept the four anniversaries of the order, for the fathers and mothers of the religious, Feb. 4th; for all buried in the churchyards of the order, July 12th; for friends and benefactors, Sept. 5th; and for all brethren and sisters of the order, Oct. 10th, now-a-days Nov. 10th.³⁰

The following list of religious of this house, with the days of obit or death, is given alphabetically, as the lack of dates prevents a better chronological arrangement. MARCELLINUS AKORTON, S.T.D. once prior here, died Dec. 20th, 1482. Alonold Apr. 17th. Godescalcus Amybury, novice, died Aug. 4th. WILLIAM ANDREWS, S.T.D. prior here, then bishop of Achonry, 1374, translated to Meath, 1380, and died Sept. 28th, 1385; obit, same day. William de Apdele, Oct. 24th. Gilbert de Athurdale, June 22nd. Peter Attewode, died Aug. 8th. John Babuc, assigned to the convent, June 20th, 1397, by the master-general. Richard Barbor, Mar. 17th. John de Beauchamp, living in 1365; Aug. 5th. John Borne, Feb. 13th. William Broham, priest, died Dec. 5th. Bartholomew Brocas, ordained acolyte, Mar. 7th, 1348-9; Nicholas Bryge, Apr. 10th. John Bryth, May 26th. Thomas Burgenyn, Apr. 5th. John de Burstede, ordained subdeacon, Mar. 7th, 1348-9; Apr. 25th. Francis Buryto, ordained deacon, Dec. 21st, 1521. William Castro, May 1st. Peter Challoner, Dec. 9th. John Chertsey, made penitentiary in the diocese of Winchester, Feb. 26th, 1399-1400; did many good things

²⁹ Obituary of the Convent of Guildford, Cambridge Public Library, no. LL. II. 9. This MS. has been so much injured by the application of galls, that we have preferred to follow Tanner's transcript (MSS. 342, fol. 179) in the Bodleian Library.

³⁰ Obituary.

in this convent, and died July 1st, 1406. Robert de Chertesye, Apr. 19th. William de Chydynghfold, Apr. 2nd. Richard Coke, Sept 7th. Stephen Colyn, Feb. 8th. Levinus Comes (Earl?), Sept. 16th. Richard Constantyn, Apr. 8th. Francis Cowdrey, ordained priest, Dec. 23rd, 1523. David Cranle, died June 7th. Thomas Crochyn, had the master-general's license, May 24th, 1391, to stand as lector here, till he could proceed with the course at Oxford given him by the provincial chapter; became S.T.M.; Apr. 19th. William Cuthulle, novice, May 9th. John Cyfrewas, ordained acolyte, May 19th, 1380. Richard Damel, Dec. 8th. John David, ordained priest, Dec. 19th, 1388; Aug. 23rd. John de Dene, had faculties for confessions and preaching, June 20th, 1321. Nicholas Doushudde, laybrother, Dec. 21st. Philip Durand, an Irishman, Oct. 2nd. Richard de Erburseelde, had faculties for confessions, etc., June 20th, 1321; Aug. 13th. Richard Eylond, died 1503; May 21st. WILLIAM FARNHAM, S.T.M. once prior, July 24th. Henry Fawkner, novice, Apr. 23rd. Roger Fyssher, ordained priest, May 30th, 1382. Geoffrey, once master of the schools of Guildford, Dec. 1st. John Gilbert, bishop of Bangor, 1371-2; of Hereford, 1375; of St. David's, 1389; died July 28th, 1397; Sept. 11th. WILLIAM DE GILDEFORD, prior in 1324. Geoffrey Godalmynge, had faculties for confessions, etc., June 20th 1321, died 1340; Feb. 16th. JOHN GODALMYNG, B.D. ordained acolyte, Dec. 21st, 1364; once prior, died Dec. 17th Godalmynge, S.T.M.; Mar. 11th. Thomas Goff, ordained priest, Dec. 21st, 1521. Roger Goold, died Sept 24th. RICHARD GRAVENEY, once prior and lector, died May 28th, 1469. JOHN GREGORI, once prior, Aug. 16th. John Gright, ordained acolyte, Dec. 21st, 1364. John Grounwyle, Mar. 12th. William Growe, Aug. 12th. Richard Grunbinville, Oct. 16th. WILLIAM DE GILDEFORD, prior, 1324. Thomas Guldeforde, Nov. 5th. John Guldeford, July 24th. Peter de Guldeford, Apr. 4th. Richard Guldeford had faculties for confessions, etc., June 20th, 1321; made penitentiary for the archdeaconry of Surrey, March 4th, 1345-6; Jan. 25th. Thomas Guldeford, Oct. 29th. Alexander de Hampton, Sept 9th. Richard Hampton, Mar. 29th. Nicholas de Harlam, Apr. 13th. William Harte, died 1519; Jan. 16th. WALTER HAVELDESHAM, S.T.D. once prior, died Sept. 3rd. John de Henton, Apr. 30th. Robert Herbert, July 2nd. BERNARD HERMAN, prior and lector in 1373; July 21st. Nicholas Horle, Dec. 23rd. Philip Jolyff, lay brother, Aug. 16th. John Knight, died Oct. 26th. John Knyhzt, novice, Aug. 7th. Richard Knyth, lay brother Sept. 23rd. John Kyngeston, Dec. 16th. Gilbert Leddrede, Feb. 28th. Richard Leddred, ordained priest, May 19th, 1380, and was lector here; Aug. 25th. Thomas Leddrede, had faculties for confessions, etc., June 20th, 1321; penitentiary for the archdeaconry of Surrey, Sept. 15th following; Oct. 16th. Hugh Levet, novice; Sept. 13th. Thomas Lumbarde, living in 1428. Andrew Lyon, ordained subdeacon, Mar. 17th, 1357-8; deacon, Dec. 22nd, 1358. John Madhurst, Nov. 14th. William de Mandeville, had faculties for confessions, etc., June 20th, 1321. John Marten, died Aug. 8th. Henry Maudit, a special benefactor, died May 13th. Edmund May, Sept. 10th. John Meke, Sept. 23rd. Nicholas Mendhy, once

sub-prior, died 1503; May 11th. John Molond, Oct. 5th. Nicholas de Monyngton, living in 1365, sometime provincial, died Apr. 29th. Nicholas More, novice, July 14th. Stephen Nichols, ordained acolyte, Dec. 21st, 1364. William de Newport, had faculties for confessions, etc., June 20th, 1321. William de Nortone, Sept. 8th. Richard de Odiham, living in 1337; May 6th. John de Omstat, assigned here as a student, soon after the general chapter, 1397, by the master general. Robert Orpud, May 8th. William Pervile, Apr. 13th. Thomas Petawilm, July 13th. Garrad Pistor, died Jan. 15th. Jordan Polyng, Nov. 8th. Roger Prestun, May 8th. Peter Radmore, Aug. 18th. John Redyng, June 13th. John de Reygate, March 14th. William Richford, a most learned man, "SS. Scientie humili professor ac provincialis Angliae, qui moribus, ac sanâ doctrinâ totum ordinem decoravit," being elected provincial in 1483, and dying in 1501; May 4th. John Roche, died 1522; Mar. 23rd. John Rycard, who preached before Richard II. Dec. 25th, 1383, in the royal chapel at Eltham, and (then S.T.M.) on Easter day, (Apr. 6th) 1393, at Eltham again; and on Good Friday (Mar. 31st) 1396, morning and afternoon, at York, receiving the fee of 20s. on the first and 40s. on the other two occasions; died Aug. 9th. John Salington, Oct 1st. Thomas Seke, novice, died Aug 9th. Peter Selborn, Sept. 4th. Roger de Siccavilla, Nov. 2nd. John Sowle, July 23rd. Robert Sprect, Oct. 25th. John Stertavant, novice, Jan. 26th. Henry de Stocton, June 21st. Stephen Stocton, Apr. 8th. John de Stokbrugg, ordained priest, Dec. 21st, 1364. HUGH STONHARD, prior in 1428. JOHN STOOK, S.T.D. once prior; Aug. 28th. Nicholas Stremer, S.T.M., instituted provincial, June 2nd, 1501, by the master-general; Nov. 6th. Radulf Swanland, ordained subdeacon, Mar. 17th, 1357-8. John Taverner, Oct 14th. Robert Tayle, Sept. 29th. John Taylowr, lay brother, who did many good things for the convent; Feb. 7th. John de Thursby, once prior of Salisbury, "qui vitam religiosissimam ducens, et pater multorum existsens, feliciter vitam consummavit, A.D. 1458;" dying May 10th. ROBERT TRENOWAT, once prior, died 1505; Apr. 26th. JOHN TROTHWORPE, S.T.D. once prior, died Aug. 21st. Stephen Tutcher, Dec. 16th. William Tydewyk, Dec. 1st. THOMAS TYDMAM, prior in 1462, died 1477; Jan. 24th. JOHN VENABLES, prior in 1504, died 1519; Apr. 13th. John Vivent, July 22nd. John de Wantyng, Feb. 8th. William de Weston, May 1st. Edmund de Westoun, May 28th. Robert Whedward, died May 25th. Walter Winchelsee, died Mar. 12th. William Winchester, Jan. 2nd. THOMAS WOCKYNG, once prior and lector, died 1400? (1425?) May 1st. Bartholomew Wodeland, Mar. 18th. John Wonham, Oct. 4th. William Worcester, priest, July 4th. JOHN DE WOUERBE, once prior and lector, May 23rd. Richard de Wytle, lay brother, died Dec. 5th. John Wytleu, Aug. 27th. William Wytmanner, died Apr. 16th.³³

There seems to have been a good library here. Leland found in it: "Fizacer super 4^m Sententiarum.

³³ Obituary. Reg. mag. gen. ord. Romae. Reg. epis. Winton.

Vita S. Germani, soluta oratione.

Expositio Trivet super regulam Augustini.³²

Henry VIII. built a hunting seat for himself within the precincts of this house, and professed great love and favour towards it.³³ But in the last years of its existence, the religious fell into the greatest poverty, and in their straits addressed the following petition to their Royal master:—

"In moste humble wyse shewyth unto yo^r most exelent highnes and prudent wysdome yo^r faythfull loyng orato^rs and co'tynall bedmen the p^ror and co'vent of the freers p^rshe's wⁱn yo^r towne of Gylford the wiche sayd poore place beyng now of yo^r most gracyo^r queene Janes fundacyon and so ever hetherto hathe co'tynued from the 3d and yers of queene Elynore wyfe and spowse unto Kyng Henry the 3d for home as fyrist fundryse we are co'tynually bownd to pray for the sowle and now also for the mooste puissant and highe exelent estat of our sayd moost gracyo^r queene to thys sayd fundasyon by very ryght tytell of succession fundrysse lamentably bysichyth your noble grace of yo^r bowfiefull goodnes p'tendyng there yo^r charyte toward vs yo^r sayd beedmen Also for the greet zeale amyte love and fave^r that your noble grace and high maieste dothe p'tend toward thys our sayd place of yo^r sayd gracyous quenes fundacyon yn that yt hathe pleasyd yo^r hyghnesse to edify bylde and sett up a place of hono^r wpon and wⁱn the p'cyncts of thys sayd fundacyon for the hye pleasur of yo^r noble grace yo^r heerys and successe's for ever more wiche place decaythe and for fere hyt sholde hereafter decay more and more yo^r said Orato^r having no londys Rents nother tenementys for the maytenace of theyr sayd howse and co'vent but lyvyth by charyte and almes of all true crysten people the wiche charyte and almys we Receave not so plantefull as we have yn tyme passyd wherthrough the sayd place hathe susteyned great scarcyte and penury as well often tymes wantyng towarde their bodily sustentacyon as yn maytena'ce of theyr Ruyno^r house and buyldynge Also wantyng wher w^t to accomlysse manyfolde pleasurs for yo^r grace to be done as yn settyn gwt trying and fachyoning grownd and gardyns about yo^r sayde place wherfor and yf hyt may stond w^t yo^r gracs pleasure to anex graunt and geve Annuyte a benefice p' bend free chapell corodie co'mandery or order and governy over ony howse of almes and prayers unto the sayd p^ror and covent as well and fyrist for the maytenance of yo^r sayd place and there to bynd us perpetually as allso to socour ayde and conforte of yo^r sayd orato^rs and beedmen and mayteynyng their Ruynows buyldynge

³² Leland, *Collectanea*.

³³ The lord admiral, Will. Fitzwilliam, thus wrote from Guildford to Thomas Cromwell, Aug 1st, 1536 or 7:—"My very good Lord, in my most herty man', I com'ende me vnto yo^r good Lordship. And forasmoch as the Freres is but a little house, and wilbe sore pested at the king's being there, as me seemeth the p'sonnage of Sainct Nicholas, which is nere vnto the Co^te shalbe a mete house for yo^r Lordship to lodge in, for yo^r quietness and ease. At Guildford Mano^r the first day of August,—"—*Miscellaneous Letters, temp. Hen. VIII., 2nd series, vol. xi. no. 52.*

Also Renuyng and kepyng suche grownd and gardyns accompassyng yo^r sayd place trustyng allwayes to yo^r gracs pleasur of y^e yerely value as yo^r hyghnes w^t yo^r honorabull conseyll can dyscerne or as yt please yo^r noble grace to shewo yo^r moost hye fave^r thereto the p'misses tenderly consideryng the same In so doyng yo^r sayd orator daily praythe to allmyghty god for yo^r most pryncely and honorabull aestat to Reigne prospere and to endure. Amen." ³⁴

In answer to this petition, a yearly pension of twenty marks out of the royal exchequer was granted, Oct. 23rd, 1537, commencing from the previous Easter, to F. WILLIAM COBDEN, prior, and the convent, during the royal pleasure.³⁵ If ever paid at all, this annuity soon ceased. The suffragan bishop of Dover made his visit of desolation, October 10th, 1538, and the house was surrendered.

" M^d. We the p'or and co'vent of the blacke fryers of gylford w^t one assent and co'sent w^towte any man' of coaccyon or co'sell do gyve ow^r howse In to the hands of the lorde vysyter to y^e kyngs vse desyeryng his grace to be goode and gracyous to vs in wyttenes we subscrybe ow^r namys w^t owr p'per hands the x day of october In y^e xxxth yere of y^e raygne of ow^r moste dred sou'eyn lorde kyng Henry y^e viijth.

" W^{AM} COBDEN p'or.

" P' me WILL^M DALE.

" P' me ROBERT MERTON.

" P' me PHYLYPU^R STAWFFORD.

" P' me J . . . YNS [blotted].

" P' me JOHAN'E FORT.

" P' me THOMAM HOPKYN."

The visitor sold goods to pay the debts of the convent, and left an inventory of the remainder.

"THE BLACKE FREERS OF GILFORDE.

" This indenture makith mencyon off all the stuffe remayning in the howse of the blacke freerys in Gilforde receyued by the lorde visitor vnder the lorde p'uey seale and delyu'd to iohn dabarne meyer y^e & to daniel mugge to see & order to y^e Kingis vse w^t the howse & all y^e app'ten'ncs till the Kingis pleasure be further knownen.

The quere.

It. at y^e hey alt' a feyer tabill of alabast'.

It. at y^e endis of the alt' tabillys peyntid w^t ymagery.

It. a tabernakill on the alt' w^t an ymage of ow^r lady.

It. before y^e aulter a clothe hanging of clothe of badkin w^t a frontlyt motley veluit.

It. an aut' clothe on y^e alt'.

It. a canapy ou' y^e sacrament.

at eche of y^e alt' a frame for an alt'.

It. ij gret candelstickis of laten.

³⁴ Historical Documents (Exchequer), 1st Series, no. 350.

³⁵ Pat. 29 Hen. VIII., p. 2, m. 3 (40).

It. a feyer egill for a lecturne laten,
 It. feyer stallys well sileid w^t an orgeyne lofte.
 It. a peyer of orgaynys.
 It. ij pore lecternys tynber.
 It. a tu'be w^t a marbill stone on y^e north side of y^e quere.
 It. vnder the stepill a feyer lofte, vnder yt a stalle.
 It. in the stepill ij bellys a gret & a small.

The chirche.

It. a prop' chapell sileid w^t a tabill alabast' on y^e alt'.
 It. a feyer deske w^t in y^e p'tclose.
 It. ij setis to knele before y^e alt'.
 It. ij other auters in the chirche w^t in the p'tclose w^t tabylls allabaster.
 before eche alt' a feyer sete w^t in y^e p'tclose & ij setes to knele
 before eche alt'.
 It. a tu'be of marbil & a feyer candelbeme new w^t owt y^e p'tclose.
 It. ij tabylls allabast' on iij frameis for aulterys ij pueis w^t diu'se
 other setis.

The Vestrey.

It. ij feyer framys for vestimentis w^t allmerys & a borde to laye on
 vestments.
 It. the vppar p't of the sepulcre woode.

The gret Kechin.

It. a gret leade in a furnas.
 It. ij gret chymneis w^t racks to rost.
 It. ij chopping bordis & in y^e enn' howse a cest'ne of leade to wat'
 barly.

The entre betwixe both kechinns.

It. ij setis framys to sett on.

The litill Kechin.

It. ij frameis of leade to wat' fische.
 It. dressing bordis.

The pastre.

It. a gret bolting hoche.
 It. a gret trowe to knede in w^t a borde ou' yt.
 It. ij molding bordis an old trowe vnder.
 It. in y^e ynn' howse a hotche for brede.
 It. a gret chopping borde.
 It. an other small borde & a planke.
 w^t racks of wood to hange flesche.

In the yarde.

It. a feyer well w^t buckitt & chenys to drawe wat'.

Beside y^{is} because y^e was gret clamor for dettis the w^{ch} drewe
 aboue x li. wherfor all y^e stufse of y^e vestre the w^{ch} was very pore was
 solld for vijli and xs. the w^{ch} was all oweing abrode beside y^e bretherne
 and s'vaunts for (w)hois payement all y^e stufse of y^e kechin & buttrey
 w^t ij candelstickis of y^e quere w^t y^e pore bedding was all solld and
 the holl money payed excepte xvjs viijd. the w^{ch} payde the visitorys
 costis and y^{is} the visitor chargeid s' Will'm cobden lately p'or y^r w^t y^e
 kingis loging w^t all suche implementis as he before was chargeid. w^t
 by y^e kingis officerys and beside y^t d'd to y^e seid s' will'm cobden

x platerys vj discheis & iiiij sawcerys the w^{ch} war markid w^t the kingis
marke to kepe y^e seide vessell' w^t y^e login & app'ten'nce till y^e kingis
plesure be furt' knownen and y^e seid visitor hath w^t him to y^e kingis
vse in plate broke & holl ^{xx} vnc' & v vnc' & y^{us} he dep'teid.

by me IOHN DABORN mayer.
by me DANIELL MUGGE."⁹

The visitor reported, no lead here, except perhaps a few small gutters.³⁷

The king kept the convent and lands in his own hands, and built the house into a good dwelling as an occasional royal resort and hunting-seat.³⁸ James I., Nov. 22nd, 1602, gave the office of keeper of Guildford Park to his servant, John Murray, esq., and his heirs male for ever; and the same day he granted the priory house, as the principal lodge of the park, to him, Elizabeth his wife, and his heirs male for ever, to be held as of East Greenwich, at the rent of 50s. a-year.³⁹ When Murray became earl of Annandale, he bought Guildford Park, and passing his rights back to the crown, obtained an absolute grant of the lands, etc., Mar. 31st, 1630, free from any entail, but by the same tenure.⁴⁰ He sold the whole to James Maxwell, esq., afterwards earl of Dyrilton; and eventually, by repeated sales, it came, about the year 1741, to the family of Onslow, in which it remained. The friary was an ancient Gothic structure, but became much injured by the removal of the pinnacles, etc., and the insertion of modern windows. In 1791, it was converted into barracks, and the church, which had been used as a barn for many years, was made the lodging of a troop of soldiers.⁴¹

The land at Woking consisted of the Hermitage of Brokewood, and with it a garden of 6a., a close of heath and pasture of 8a., a pasture called Hermitage Brook, of 6a., 1a. 3r. in Miltreame meadow, and $\frac{1}{2}$ a. in Holbridge Mead, all lying together. A royal lease of these (therin erroneously said to have belonged to the *grey friars* of Guildford) was granted, Aug. 22nd, 1548, to Sir Michael Stanhope, knt., at 26s. 8d. a-year for 21 years.⁴² In 1553 and 1562, the whole was tenanted by John Porter.⁴³ At the petition of John, earl of Mar, James I., Jan. 20th, 1608-9, granted the Hermitage and all to Justinian Povey and Robert Morgan, gents., to be held as of the manor of East Greenwich, at the old rent of 26s. 8d.⁴⁴ And, Nov. 13th, 1620, the king granted the manor of Woking, including this rent, to Sir Edward Zouch, knt., marshall of the royal household, and to the heirs of his body, with certain remainders, by service of carrying the first dish to the royal table, when the king was in

³⁵ Treas. of rec. of exch., vol. B. ² ₁₉: Submissions of Monasteries, etc., nos. 8, 19.

³⁷ Treas. of rec. of exch., vol. A ³ ₁₁: Inventories of Friars.

³⁸ Ministers' Accounts.

³⁹ Pat. 18 Jas. I. p. 6, m. 9.

⁴⁰ Pat. 6 Car. I. p. 8, no. 2.

⁴¹ History of Guildford.

⁴² Miscellaneous books of Court of Augm. Inrolments of leases, vol. 219, fol. 138b.

⁴³ Ministers' Accounts, 6 Edw. VI., 1 Mary, no 39. Ib. 3, 4 Eliz., no. 30.

⁴⁴ Pat. 6 Jac. I. p. 32, m. 31.

England, on the first Feast of St. James (July 25th) after succession to the property, and paying 100*l.* in minted gold, in full recompense of all ward, service, and rent.⁴⁵

The land at Worplesdon, still held under Exfold's (sometimes called Exholte) lease, consisted of a garden-plot called Duke's garden, of 2*a.*; Partinge Croft, of 1*1/2a.*; arable ground, of 7*a.*; a grove of rough ground, of 1*1/2a.*; and a mead of 1*1/2a.* The whole was rated, Apr. 8th, 1553, for Edward, Lord Clinton and Say, K.G., admiral (the woods and trees being only sufficient for hedges and fences); and he received the royal grant, May 3rd following, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, the tenure being as of the manor of East Greenwich, and the rent of 14*d.* a-year.⁴⁶

Prior's Close, at Stoke, tenanted in 1553 and 1562 by Henry Polstede, esq., at 5*s.* a-year, was leased, June 27th, 1567, to William Morgan, gent., for 21 years, at the same rent: and then or late occupied by John Smallpiece, was granted, Jan. 19th, 1581-2, at the petition of Sir William Brooke, knt., lord Cobham, to Edmund Froste, gent., and John Walker, their heirs and assigns, to be held as of East Greenwich, at the old rent.⁴⁷

3vp.

BY J. T. MICKLETHWAITE, F.S.A.

At the suggestion of the Yorkshire Archaeological and Topographical Association, much ivy has lately been taken away from the ruins of Byland and Rievaulx Abbeys. The west front of Byland is now free from it, and at Rievaulx the church and most of the frater have been unumbered; and anyone who knew the places a few years ago, or who will compare them as they are now with photographs taken then, will see at once how much they have gained.

Nevertheless, objections have been made, and may be they will be listened to, to the stopping of the good work so well begun. Therefore, let us examine them, and see what they are worth.

The first set of objectors are the sentimental—perhaps they would rather call themselves poetical. But I think better of poetry than to class with it the vapid prosings of uncultured minds, which the cheap-tripper thinks romantic, and which form the stock-in-trade of the ordinary guide-book maker. It is easy to be sentimental about ivy. It is the weak wife, gracefully clinging for support to the sturdy husband oak; or it is the beautiful veil, which kindly nature spreads to hide the havoc made by wicked man. Sentiment, like symbolism, can be fixed on to anything and turned any way. You cannot argue from it; but, if it must be answered, why then, the clinging wife chokes her husband in her loving embrace; and the beautiful veil is an eating cancer, which, slowly but surely, completes the destruction begun by man.

We, who love the old walls for their own sake, hate the ivy, not

⁴⁵ Pat. 18 Jac. I., p. 6, m. 35.

⁴⁶ Particulars for grants, 7 Edw. VI. Pat. 7 Edw. VI. p. 8, m. 34 (2).

⁴⁷ Ministers' Accounts. Pat. 24 Eliz., p. 10, m. 5.

because it covers them up—we might forgive that—but because it destroys them. The ivy is not a mere clothing of the old wall, but a parasite living upon it, and drawing the life out of it to feed itself. It forces its tender and harmless-looking shoots into every crevice, and there they grow till often they become great trunks. Their increase rends the stones asunder with irresistible force, and, at last, brings down what was a noble work of man's skill to a shapeless heap of stones. Let anyone look over those parts of Rievaulx Abbey which have not yet been freed from the pest, and he can see it in every stage, from where the tender shoot clings to the stone for support, to where the old tree has burst to pieces the strong wall, and both have fallen to the ground together.

Then there is another set of objectors, namely, the landscape painters, who complain that the taking away of the ivy has robbed them of some great masses of foliage which they liked to paint. To them be it answered, that, although the painters may claim the title of *artist* as belonging only to themselves, there are other and nobler arts than landscape painting, and that a good example of thirteenth century Cistercian architecture is worth ten thousand times more than any picture which they can make of it. It shows a singular blindness to all arts except his own, that a painter should complain of the taking away of the ivy from the east end of the Rievaulx choir, when he sees what has been gained thereby. It was one huge mass of green, and I do not deny that it was beautiful. But the infinitely more beautiful old architecture was entirely hidden, and might for aught that could be seen have been the end of a ruined cotton mill. Now I contend, and I think most men of taste will agree with me, that the remains of old English architecture which have come down to our time can be put to a better use than to make of them frames whereon to grow greenery. The painter may find his ivy anywhere, and an old barn is as good a vehicle for it as the noblest work of architecture. But the beauty of an old abbey is its own, and the loss of one cannot be made up by the existence of others.

Thus, then, even if the ivy wrought no harm, it is better away. How much more so, then, when it will certainly, in the end, destroy anything upon which it is suffered to grow.

So much in answer to those who would give over the abbeys altogether as a prey to the ivy. But, it may be that some will propose a sort of compromise—that the churches and more important buildings should be saved, but that the “picturesque” ivy should be allowed to run free on others of less architectural pretension. To this we must answer emphatically, *No*. There is a true poetry about the old ruins, very different from the mock romantic sentiment with which ignorance clothes them. It can only be understood by those who have studied the history of the buildings; and that is to be found as much in the lesser as the greater. Therefore, those as much need protection as these.

As an artist, and as an antiquary, I thank the noble owner of Rievaulx Abbey for what he has done there, and I venture to express the hope that he will not allow anyone to dissuade him from carrying on the work to the end.

On a Ring found at Lanercost, Cumberland.

BY R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

THE ring, of which we give an engraving (Plate II.), was found in 1883, in the garden of a cottage just outside of the boundary wall of Lanercost Priory, near Naworth Castle, in Cumberland. Of it the vicar of Lanercost furnishes the following account to the "Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society."

"It is about an inch in diameter, but laterally has been rather pressed out of its circular shape, thus probably showing that it has been worn. It may have been a thumb ring, and worn over a glove. It is of copper, but has been gilt, traces of the gilding being left. The field of the shield has been of blue enamel, the greater part remaining. Round it there has apparently been a margin of some other material, perhaps of gold. What the device has been is not quite clear, though most probably a lion rampant, *queue fourchée*: Braose bears azure, a lion rampant or, but the field should be covered with cross crosslets. However, from such a small shield, if the lion took up such a large part of it, it is quite possible that the crosslets were purposely omitted. If the lion was of real gold, perhaps it has been picked out by some thief, and at the same time the ring stripped of its thick gilding. Otherwise the device may have been of softer enamel, and so removed by the chemical action of the earth."

Several questions arise about this ring; first as to its date. The clue to that is to be found in the shape of the bezel, which is a heater-shaped shield. Examples of such shields abound in the monumental effigies of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and Boutell, in his *Manual of British Archaeology*, gives on one plate four very beautiful instances, viz.:—1, Shield of Raymond, Count of Provence, Westminster Abbey, about 1250; 2, Shield of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey, about 1250; 3, Shield of Percy, from the Percy Shrine, Beverley Minster, about 1350; and 4, Shield of Prince John of Eltham, Westminster Abbey, 1334. There is a decided difference in shape between the first two shields and the last two, the first being leaner, so to say, than the latter; and the shape of the bezel of the Lanercost ring agrees very closely with the shape of the two leaner shields; so that we may safely assign the ring to the earlier century, and put it down as of the time of Henry III. or Edward I. With this epoch the *champlevé* enamel entirely agrees, a statement we make on the authority of Mr. J. C. Robinson, who has seen the ring. The *champlevé* process was practised from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, during which period the city of Limoges was the great manufactory from whence the *champlevé* enamels emanated; and, as most of the Limoges work was on copper gilt, we may venture to suggest that possibly this ring comes from Limoges; on the other hand the shape of the bezel is rather an argument for the ring having been made in England. The slight border round the shield is not heraldic; it is merely a slight rim of metal left to enclose the enamel when the field was cut away (*champlevé*) for its reception, and has now lost its gilding. The colour of the field is azure, and the charge has been a lion rampant, *queue fourchée*, or double-tailed; it must have been of one or other of the heraldic metals, and as the rest of the ring is gilt, the lion must

almost certainly have been gilt too. The question is, to find out who bore Azure, a lion, queue fourchée, Or. Braose, suggested by the vicar of Lanercost, is a Howard quartering, introduced into the Howard arms by the marriage of Lady Margaret Mowbray, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, with Sir Robert Howard, to whose descendants she brought the dignities of Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, great estates, and fourteen quarterings to their coat of arms. This fact probably suggested Braose; but the lion of Braose is single, not double-tailed. On consulting Charles's Roll of Arms, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. 39, assigned by Mr. Perceval to the end of the 13th century, we find—

“ 623. Robert de Stepelton. Azure, a lion rampant, tail forked, or.”

Stepelton equals Stapleton, and Stapleton is the nearest parish to Lanercost, and, according to Denton's MS. *History of Cumberland*, one moiety of the manor and parish of Stapleton belonged to a family of that name, *tempore* Edward III., and probably earlier. This ring, then, belonged to some member of this family in the 13th century. The manor went among co-heiresses of the Levingtons in that century, and probably the first Stapleton came in then. He is not unlikely to have come to Lanercost in the retinue of Edward I., to have picked up a local heiress, and to have become known by the name of the place he settled at. He must, unless his ring finger was of gigantic size, have worn this ring, like the knight in the *Squieres Tale*, who is thus described by Chaucer:—

“ Upon his thombe he had of gold a ring,
And by his side a naked sword hanging.”

This brings us to Mr. Robinson's opinion of the ring:—

“ The ring is unique. It is not at all likely to have been worn as a thumb ring. Any knight or great personage bearing coat armour would certainly not have had a bronze gilt and enamelled ring, but a real gold one, the former being mere ‘Brummagem,’ so to speak, even then. It strikes me now, on the spur of the moment, that this ring may have been a sepulchral or typical ring interred with some abbot or bishop. Investiture rings were often of merely nominal value.”

But the Robert de Stapleton of Charles's roll was neither knight nor great personage; he was a simple squire, and the Stapletons of Stapleton must not be confused with the knightly family of Stapleton of Edenhall, who bore a totally different coat of arms, namely: *Arg.*, three swords pomels in the nombril of the escutcheon, points extended *gules*. No Stapleton of Stapleton seems ever to have been knighted, or to have attained any position of dignity in the county. A member of such a family might well have had to be content with “Brummagem.” The probability, however, is that its owner, when he purchased it, did not know it was not solid gold. By the statute, 5th Henry IV., c. 13, the gilding and silvering of rings and other articles of a similar nature made of copper or laten was prohibited under a severe penalty; the import of such rings was prohibited by 3 Ed. IV., c. 4. The existence of these statutes shows that people were deceived by such “Brummagem” ware, and the Stapleton who owned this ring may well have been defrauded. We may further remark that an heraldic ring, charged with the armorial bearings of a private gentleman, can hardly have been an investiture ring.

On the Font at Tissington.

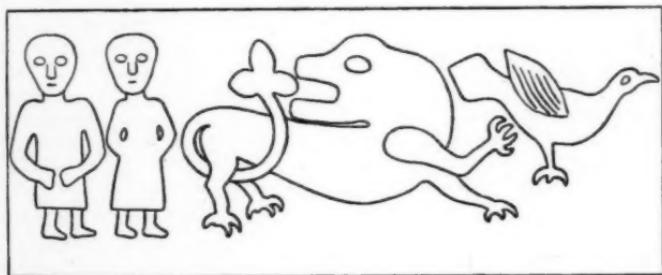
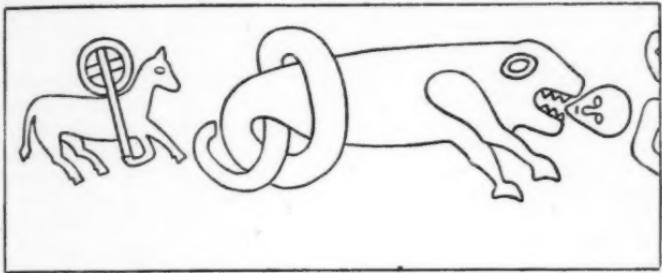
BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

THE village of Tissington, in Derbyshire, is situated four miles north of Ashbourne, and is known to antiquaries on account of the ancient custom of well-dressing, which still survives there. The church at Tissington is of considerable interest, the oldest remaining portions being the south doorway and the font, both of which are of the Norman period. The doorway has a tympanum, with a cross in the centre on a back-ground of chequer-work, and at each side below are two small figures with their arms a-kimbo. The font (Plate III.), which forms the subject of the present paper, has a bowl of cylindrical form with a round moulded base, resting on a square pedestal. The dimensions are as follows:—Inside diameter of bowl, 1 ft. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; outside diameter of bowl, 2 ft. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ins. ; depth of bowl inside, 10 ins. ; depth of bowl outside, 1 ft. 5 ins. ; total height, including base, 2 ft. 8 ins. The cylindrical surface of the bowl is ornamented with incised carving, representing the Agnus Dei, a monster with a human head in its mouth, two human beings standing close together, a beast biting his tail, and a bird.

Up to the present time no systematic attempt has been made to explain the meaning of the figures found upon the fonts, tympana of doorways, and other sculptural details of Norman churches in England. In archæological works it is not unusual to find such representations described as being curious or grotesque, but it is seldom that any satisfactory explanation is given as to their real significance. Most guesses which are made on the subject fall wide of the mark, because it is assumed that the mode of thought is the same at the present day as it was six centuries ago, and that the idea which is most readily suggested to the modern mind by a particular outward form must necessarily have been the one the mediæval artist intended to convey. Many authors are also misled by the erroneous notion that contemporary events connected with local celebrities were illustrated upon Christian monuments and buildings.

The only possible way to understand the symbolism of the early Christian monuments is to arrange and classify the whole of the subjects represented. The key to the meaning of some is given by inscriptions, which will enable all the rest of a like nature to be identified. A great number of Christian symbols still remain in use at the present day, and these can, of course, be easily eliminated. The remainder must be compared with the illustrations in contemporary MSS., as it is from this source alone that any explanation can be derived.

The sculptures on the Tissington font belong to a class not uncommon in the 12th century, where symbols of well known import such as the Agnus Dei are found associated, in what appears to be a most incongruous way, with figures of monstrous animals. It seems very unlikely that so sacred a symbol as the Agnus Dei should be



THE FONT AT TISSINGTON.

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placed side by side with these uncouth creatures merely as a freak of fancy on the part of the designer, and it must, therefore, be supposed that the whole was intended to teach some spiritual lesson to those who possessed the key to its meaning.

The Agnus Dei occurs more frequently than any other subject in Norman sculpture, and there are several instances of its association with animal forms. On the tympanum at Hognaston, in Derbyshire* an ecclesiastic, with book and crozier, stands in the centre of a group consisting of the Agnus Dei, a wild boar, three other animals, and two birds. An equally remarkable assemblage is to be found on the tympanum at Parwich†, in the same county, where the Agnus Dei has a bird above its head, two serpents beneath its feet, and in front a stag, a boar, and a beast with a floriated tail, similar to the one at Tissington. On the font at Ilam, in Staffordshire, the Agnus Dei is placed next to a beast holding a human head in its mouth, as at Tissington. On the font at Kirkburn, in Yorkshire, the Agnus Dei is standing between a man holding an axe over his shoulder and another man leading a beast by a cord, followed by a serpent, a bird, and another animal. The Agnus Dei fighting with a dragon is carved on the capital of one of the columns of the Norman doorway at St. Laurence, Walmgate, York. The Agnus Dei occurs together with animals and other subjects on the arch-mouldings of Norman doorways at Alne, Barton-le-Street, Bishop Wilton, and Brayton, in Yorkshire; also at Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire. The meaning of the symbolism of the Agnus Dei is too well known to require explaining. The chief peculiarity of the representation at Tissington is the circular ring round the cross, which also is found on the tympana at Hognaston and Parwich, but is not common elsewhere.

The placing the Agnus Dei in association with figures of animals will not appear so extraordinary when it is known that in mediæval times there existed an elaborate system of Christian symbolism founded on the habits and characteristics of the animal world. The germs of this system are to be found in the New Testament, where our Lord compares his disciples to sheep, and where He Himself is called the Lamb of God. In the early Christian paintings of the Catacombs at Rome, the allegorical treatment of sacred personages under the form of animals was first introduced into art, and soon became extremely popular. In the 6th century mosaics of the Church of SS. Cosmas and Damian, at Rome‡, the system was further elaborated by the introduction of the non-scriptural Phoenix, as a symbol of the Resurrection. Finally, in the 8th century, or possibly earlier, all the spiritual allegories founded on the habits and characteristics of the animal world were collected together in one volume, known as the "Bestiary," or "Book of Beasts." It is not known who compiled the work originally, or in what language it was written. The oldest MSS. now existing are in Latin, and do not date

* Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 491.

† *Ditto*, vol. ii., p. 490.

‡ Parker's *Mosaics of Rome and Ravenna*, p. 19.

back beyond the eighth century. The Bestiary must have been widely read and extremely popular, as so many copies have survived to the present day, there being several MS. versions dating from the 8th to the 15th centuries in all the large libraries in Europe, and even after the introduction of printing fresh editions were brought out. It was translated into Saxon by an unknown author*, into Norman-French verse by Philippe de Thaun, at the beginning of the 12th century; into French verse by William, a priest of Normandy, about 100 years later; and into French prose by Peter, a priest of Picardy, about the same time. The Bestiary of Philippe de Thaun has been translated into English by the late Thomas Wright, in his "Treatises on Science and Literature during the Middle Ages." With the exception of this, and a short article by the same author in his "Archæological Album," nothing has been written on the subject in England, but in France M. C. Hippéan has published the "Bestiaire Divin, de Gilliaume, Clere de Normandie," and the texts and illustrations of the other Bestiaries are given by MM. Cahier et Martin in their "Mélanges d'Archéologie," vols. 2, 3 and 4. Dr. J. Anderson, in his Rhind lectures on "Scotland in Early Christian Times," has pointed out the great importance of the Bestiary as bearing on the symbolism of the early Christian monuments in Great Britain. The best MS. copies of the Bestiary are to be found in the British Museum, the Bodleian Library at Oxford, and the University Library at Cambridge, being chiefly of the 13th and 14th centuries. The number of animals described in the Bestiary is about 40, but no doubt the original number was smaller, and fresh stories were added from time to time. Each animal is treated in the same way; first there is a picture of it, then comes a description of its appearance and habits, and lastly a moral, as in *Æsop's Fables*, having a spiritual application. Many of the stories are taken from Pliny, and other classical authors, and the list of clean and unclean beasts given by Moses in the xiv. chapter of Deuteronomy, and elaborated in the xi. chapter of the Apocryphal Epistle of Barnabas, seems to have been the foundation of a good deal more. Texts from the Bible are frequently quoted in the Bestiary, especially those in the Psalms and the Song of Solomon about animals.

The Bestiary was not only read extensively, but the illustrations were used in the decoration of ecclesiastical buildings, as on the 14th century sculptures at Strasburg Cathedral,† the 13th century painted glass windows at Bourges Cathedral,‡ on the Norman doorway at Alne, in Yorkshire,§ which has inscriptions over each subject; and on carved misereres of stalls at Exeter Cathedral,||

* Only a fragment remains in the "Coden Exoniensis," at Exeter. (See Thorpe's edition).

† Cahier and Martin "Nouveaux Mélanges d'Archéologie." Curiosités Mysterieuses, p. 120.

‡ Cahier and Martin "Monographie de la Cathédrale de Bourges."

§ Jour. Brit. Archaeological Association, vol. 42, p. 143.

|| Building News, Feb. 12, 1886.

Boston Church, Lincolnshire,* Wakefield Church, Yorkshire, and other places.

Although it does not necessarily follow that all the zoomorphic sculptured details of Norman churches can be explained by means of the Bestiary, yet the existence of a system of Christian symbolism founded on the characteristics of the animal world, which was certainly in some instances used in the decoration of ecclesiastical buildings, shows that there is nothing really incongruous in the association of the Agnus Dei with figures of beasts. The great difficulty in dealing with the early sculptures is to identify the different animals, as the illustrations of many of them in the MSS. are not in the least like their appearance, as we know it to be. This is especially the case with foreign animals that the artist knew only by description.

Upon the Tissington font there are two beasts and a bird. One of the beasts has a tail tied in a Stafford knot, and holds a human head in his mouth. It has been already mentioned that a similar creature occurs on the font at Ilam, in Staffordshire, and on the Norman doorway at Bradbourne, a monster is represented with a man coming out of his mouth, but showing the shoulders and upper part of the body instead of the head only. Subjects of the same nature are to be seen in 12th century sculpture abroad on the capitals of columns at Geneva Cathedral; at the Abbey Church of Payerne, in Switzerland; † at the Church of St. Caprais de Haux, Canton de Crémon (Gironde); ‡ at Verona Cathedral, in Italy; § at Le Mans Cathedral, in France; at Bale, in Switzerland; || and at the Church of St. Jaques des Ecossais, at Ratisbonne.¶ The Bestiary MSS. also afford examples of beasts being represented with a human head in the mouths, as in a 14th century MS. in the Paris Library, where the beast is named the "Yelv"; ** and also in a 14th century MS. in the University Library at Cambridge, †† where the beast is named the "Crocodile." The volute of an enamelled metal crozier, in the Paris Library, terminates in an animal's head holding a human head in its mouth. ‡‡ It is clear then that such representations as the one on the Tissington font are not uncommon in mediæval art, and no doubt when attention is directed to the matter other instances will be found. The reason why the crocodile, in the Cambridge Bestiary, is drawn with a man's head between its jaws seems to be that the description of the reptile mentions the fact that

* Associated Architectural Soc. Rep., vol. 10, p. 175. Many misereres are illustrated in Thos. Wright's Hist. of Ludlow, and in his Hist. of Caricature, but the subject of the symbolism of the misereres has yet to be worked out.

† Blavignac's "Sacred Architecture of Lausanne," pls. 55 and 73.

‡ Revue de l'Art Chrétien, vol. 7, p. 76.

§ Small door; see South Kensington Museum Art Library Photos, Portfolio No. 419.

|| Cahier and Martin "Nouveaux Mélanges d'Archéologie," Curiosités Mysterieuses, pp. 181 and 231.

¶ Gailhabaud's Architecture.

** Cahier and Martin's "Mélanges de Archéologie," vol. 2, pl. 25, fig. c f.

†† Liber Bestiarium Hugo St. Victor (with press mark, GG. vi. 5).

‡‡ Mélanges, vol. 4, p. 223.

it devours human beings when it gets the chance. The following is the substance of the story of the "Hydra and the Crocodile," as related in the Bestiary (*).

"The Hydra is a very wise animal, who understands well how to injure the crocodile. The crocodile is that savage beast which lives in the Nile. It is twenty cubits long, and has four feet armed with nails, its teeth being sharp and cutting. If it comes across a man it kills him; but it remains inconsolable the whole of the rest of its life.† When the Hydra, which has more wits than its enemy, sees the crocodile go to sleep, it covers itself over with slimy mud, and wriggles itself into the crocodile's mouth, penetrates into its stomach, and then tears it asunder.

In the same way that the serpent kills the crocodile our Lord Jesus Christ, having clothed His Divinity in a human body, was able to burst the bonds of hell and overcome death."

I have been unable to identify the "yelv," illustrated in the Paris Bestiary, with any of the descriptions given in the text.

It would seem from the facts we have been able to collect that the representation on the Tissington font belongs either to the class of monsters swallowing and disgorging men, of which the whale of Jonah was the prototype, and which, therefore, symbolise the Resurrection, or to the class of beasts which prey upon human beings. It should be noticed that the whale of Jonah is represented in Christian art on the sculptured Sarcophagi, at Rome, not as a fish,‡ but as a marine monster with four legs and two ears. Instances of the whale similarly treated also occur on the pre-Norman sculptured stones of Scotland at Abbotsford (formerly at Woodrake, in Forfarshire), and at Dunfallandy, in Perthshire.§

Upon the Celtic Cross, at Rossie Priory, in Perthshire,|| two creatures are to be seen, which may possibly be intended for the hydra and the crocodile. These creatures are carved in two places, once on each side of the stem of the cross. The representation on the right shows a reptile like a serpent being swallowed by a quadruped; whilst that on the left shows the same two creatures carrying off a human being in their mouths. The story of the crocodile and the hydra reminds us of the quaint legend of St. Margaret, who, having made the sign of the cross, was enabled to burst through the side of the dragon that had swallowed her.¶

The other beast on the Tissington font has a floriated tail, which

* Translated from M. C. Hippéau, "Le Bestiaire Divin," p. 134.

† This is also related of the Harpy.

‡ Of course, from a zoological point of view, a whale is a mammal.

§ Dr. Anderson's "Scotland in Early Christian Times," 2nd series, pp. 66 and 154.

|| Scotland in Early Christian Times, 2nd series, p. 98.

¶ The legend of St. Margaret, although often represented in the 14th and 15th centuries, is rare in earlier times. Interesting examples of the 12th century, however, occur upon the font at Cotham, in Yorkshire, and on the capital of one of the columns of the nave arcade at Bredforon, in Worcestershire. The legend will be found in Mrs. Jameson's *Sacred and Legendary Art*.

it is biting, and is very similar to the one represented on the tympanum at Parwich, in Derbyshire. It may be intended for a lion, although it is destitute of the flowing mane, which is the most striking feature of the king of beasts. The lion is used to symbolise both Christ and St. Mark in the Scriptures,* and the story of the lion in the Bestiary, that brings its cubs to life after being three days dead by breathing into its nostrils, is made a type of the Resurrection.

The bird on the Tissington font is not easy to identify by its appearance. The two birds which are most frequently used symbolically in the Bible are the eagle and the dove, and in the Bestiary a great many other birds are described, and their spiritual significance explained.

In conclusion, it is to be hoped that these few notes upon the Tissington font will stimulate others to enter upon a most fascinating field of research, and investigate more fully that branch of Christian symbolism, which is founded on the habits and characteristics of the animal world. None of the texts or illustrations of the Bestiary MSS. in our English libraries have been yet published,† and until something further is done in this direction it is hopeless to expect to be able to understand the meaning of the innumerable animal forms which are used in the decorative features of the churches of the Norman period. It is also probable that an examination of the early sculptured details of foreign churches would throw much light on the subject, and those archæologists who spend their annual holiday abroad would do well to make collections of photographs of the carvings on doorways, fonts, and capitals of columns they see on their travels for comparison with the ones at home.

Archæology is at present far behind other branches of science, but if the same patient care and trouble were expended on the preparing of papers dealing with antiquities, as Professor Huxley, for instance, bestows on a monograph or a crustacean, we might expect equally valuable results.

* "Behold the Lion of the tribe of Judah."—Rev. v. 3.

"And the first beast was like a lion."—Rev. iv. 7.

It must be noted that the identification of the Four Evangelists with the Four Mystical Beasts described in the Apocalypse is of non-scriptural origin, and may be accounted for by the correspondence in the numbers and the placing of the Beasts round the throne of Christ in Glory.

† With the exceptions previously mentioned in the works of the late Thomas Wright.

Society of Christian Archaeology at Athens.

BY THE REV. JOSEPH HIRST.

To the well-known and flourishing Greek Archaeological Society at Athens, established half-a-century ago, which devotes itself exclusively to Classical Antiquities, has now been added a kindred society for the Study and Preservation of Greek Christian Antiquities, founded in the spring of last year through the initiative and labours of Messrs. Barouchas and G. Lamparchis, each respectively the actual president and secretary. As this society occupies itself principally with the coins, inscriptions, crosses, rings, bells, fonts, seals, vestments, images, triptychs, paintings, and church ornaments, the collection and preservation of which may be calculated to throw light on the history and art of the Greek nation during the Christian and Byzantine Period, it cannot but attract interest from the readers of the *Reliquary*. This well-deserving Society has been founded none too soon, for irreparable harm has already been done to monuments of the hitherto despised Byzantine age by the ignorance of men, and by the inevitable ravages of time. Innumerable frescoes and mosaics of the highest value, seen in earlier days by those now living, have lately disappeared, and the way in which the finest and earliest mosaics in Greece, those of the church and cupola of the very ancient monastery of Daphne, have been allowed to fall into decay, within less than an hour's drive from Athens, is a disgrace to the Christian sentiment of the nation. Hitherto anyone who wandered for an afternoon stroll to that secluded dell in the mountain pass leading to Eleusis, could have for the begging whole fragments of the richly gilt and coloured *tesserae* embedded in plaster, just as it had fallen from the walls, and now the last earthquake has completed the dilapidation of these most interesting figures. The churches of Greece will now, however, be systematically studied, and their ancient monasteries intelligently ransacked, so that we may expect shortly a rich harvest of liturgical and artistic lore which will be keenly welcomed by all lovers of ecclesiology.

Unfortunately, owing to the continual changes of Government and the wretched financial state of Greece, the Society has not been able to secure from those in power the patronage it hoped for, in the shape of the loan of a chamber or hall in some public building, for the exhibition of the objects it has already collected. The present writer pleaded with the Premier, Mr. Tricoupi, for this object, but in the presence of a factious and harassing Opposition, the Greek Minister did not see his way to increase an already overburdened Budget by even so small a sum as would be represented by the granting of the boon.

The objects illustrative of Christian Antiquity already possessed by the Society are therefore, for the present, gathered in two private houses, where they naturally fail to attract public notice and by their public exhibition to solicit additions to their numbers from the

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generosity of residents or foreign visitors. Hitherto the chief benefactor has been the Queen, who has presented, among many other things, a very beautiful fourteenth century silver-gilt filagree monstrance-shaped reliquary, enriched with jewels, and a valuable mediaeval painting in gold. The Latin Archbishop, Mgr. Marrangos, has followed with the present of 150 gold Byzantine coins. Of gold and silver coins of mediaeval times there are now a thousand. The chief supporters and leading spirits of the Society belonging, however, to the orthodox Greek Church, the objects hitherto given have been chiefly illustrative of the early Greek liturgy. The *zeon*, a small basin used formerly for the hot water with which the chalice was rinsed at the altar, is represented by some highly artistic little silver bowls, having a dove in the centre, supported on a stem about an inch high rising out of the bottom of the cup. A very elaborately-worked corporal for the altar, representing the Passion, has been, very properly, just framed and glazed for preservation from touch at the hands of laymen. There are some rich Byzantine iron episcopal croziers and archimandrite abbatial seals and rings, one staff, having in the head a very ingenious mosaic of Persian workmanship. Sacred vestments, embroidery, Byzantine crosses, and plaques with saints in relief, metal triptychs, lamps of all ages, and earthenware bottles for the holy oils, embossed with interesting figures and symbols, make up the staple of this already valuable collection. A library also is in course of formation, and a goodly number of liturgical and other MSS. are already secured. While wishing the newly-founded and now well-started Society a hearty God-speed in its course, let us hope that lovers of Christian Antiquities may be found in England and other countries (the annual subscription is only 5 frs., which for those abroad can easily be compounded for by a lump sum of £5, granting all the privileges of life-membership,) to lend their brethren in Greece friendly countenance and substantial co-operation.

[N. B.—The Editor most cordially endorses Mr. Hirst's appeal for sympathetic and practical support from English ecclesiologists for this youthful Society at Athens, which promises to be of such incalculable service to the cause of Christian Archaeology. In case it should prove to be any convenience to intending subscribers or supporters, the Editor will be glad to receive and forward to Athens any subscription or donation that may be sent to him. Address:—Rev. Dr. Cox, Barton-le-Street Rectory, Malton. It is hoped that the readers of the *Reliquary* may soon have some illustrated accounts of the more interesting of these treasures of Christian art collected at Athens.]

An Inventory of the Church Plate in Rutland.

BY R. C. HOPE, F.S.A., F.R.S.L.

THE DEANERY OF OAKHAM.

ASHWELL.—St. Mary the Virgin.

THERE are here a cup, paten, flagon, and alms-dish of silver gilt, a pewter paten, two dishes of base metal, a glass water-cruet, a gilt bronze baptismal scallop shell, a pewter gilt baptismal ewer, and a pair of brass candlesticks for use on the retable.

The cup is $8\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and weighs 21 oz. 6 dr. The diameter of the bowl at the mouth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. and the depth $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. It has five Hall marks—(1) I K, John Keith; (2) lion; (3) leop.; (4) old English O, the London date letter for 1840; (5) head of the Queen. On the foot, underneath, the (2) lion and (1) I K are repeated. The bowl is bell-shaped; the knop is handsomely embossed and studded with six bosses; the hexagonal foot stands on knobs placed one under each of the six angles or junctions of the arcs. On the foot is inscribed the sacred monogram; underneath the foot are the Downe arms, surmounted by a coronet, and, below the arms, the inscription: "In honorem dei et in usum ecclesiae parochialis de Ashwell hunc calicem dedit Gulielmus Henricus vicecomes de Downe A^o dñi MDCCCL."

The paten is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and weighs $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. It bears five Hall marks, the same as on the cup above. There is a slight circular depression, within which is a further depression formed by six concave arcs meeting in the centre, where is engraved the sacred monogram on a five-pointed star within a circle. A quarter of an inch from the edge is a beautiful and elaborate beading. Round the rim, in old English letters, each $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, is engraved the following inscription:—"Per ♦ mysterium ♦ sanctæ ♦ incarnationis ♦ tuae ♦ libra ♦ nos ♦ domine ♦" Underneath the paten occur the Downe arms, coronet, and inscription as on the cup above, with the words, "hanc patinam," in the place of "hunc calicem," and the word vicecomes is given in two words, "vice comes."

The flagon is $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, 1 in. in diameter at the mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the base, and 4 in. at the widest part. It is shaped like a jug; the lid is a cross set in a frame; it has a spout and handle ornamented with two broad bands, filled in with chased work. It bears five Hall marks, the same as on the cup and paten. Underneath the flagon, with the exception of the substitution of the words "hanc ampulam" for "hunc calicem," are the Downe arms, coronet, and inscription, as on the cup.

The water cruet is one foot in height, and has a silver-gilt stopper, and forms part of the gift of Lord Downe.

The alms-dish is of some base metal; round the edge is inscribed, in old English letters, $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch long, each word separated by ♦,

"Domine dominus noster quam admirabile est nomen tuam in universa terra." Underneath the dish, round the edge, occurs the same inscription as on the cup, the words "hanc lancem" being substituted for the words "hunc calicem."

The above are of "modern Medieval" design.

The pewter paten is quite plain, circular in shape; it has a slight indentation, and a beading $\frac{1}{4}$ in. from the edge of the rim. It is not used, but is carefully preserved.

The two dishes are 10 in. in diameter. One is inscribed, in old English lettering, "Lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven;" the other, "Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth;" the letters are each half an inch long. Beneath each dish are the arms, inscription, etc., as on the cup, substituting the words "hanc scutullam" for "hunc calicem." A holly leaf separates each word in the inscription, excepting the first and last, which are separated by a Maltese cross. There are not any Hall marks on either of the dishes.

The Baptismal ewer is 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, and the circumference at the broadest part is 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. The lid is surmounted with a Maltese cross. In the front, on the body, is inscribed the sacred monogram, below which is a chased belt edged with a beading, with a carbuncle set in the centre. It was presented to the church by Mrs. Cumberbatch, sister to the present rector, the Rev. Thomas Henry Jones, M.A. (1886).

The brass candlesticks are 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height; a chasuble is engraved on one of them.

BARROW.

The plate here consists of a cup, a paten, and alms-dish.

The cup is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height; the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. It is quite modern. The sacred monogram in a glory is engraved upon it, and the inscription, "Barrow Chapel 1825."

The paten is a plain salver on a foot; it is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. Inscription the same as on the cup.

The alms-dish is also modern, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. The inscription the same as on the cup.

BRAUNSTONE.—All Saints.

There are here a cup, two patens, and a flagon.

The cup is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl 4 in., and of the foot 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the depth of the bowl is 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the weight 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) WH, a pellet below (see *Old English Plate*, p. 310); (2) leop. cr.; (3) lion; (4) n, in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1570. It is very thin, and bears the leaf pattern interlaced, though not so elaborate as the Hambleton cup subsequently described. The ornamentation on the foot is absent.

One of the patens is 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top and 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ at the foot, and the weight 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) R; (2) leop.; (3) lion; (4) c, the London date letter for

1640. It is almost quite flat, on a short stem. Under the foot is rudely pounced, "Branston 1640."

The other paten is 1½ in. in height, 6½ in. in diameter at the top and 1½ in. at the foot. It is of silver, and bears but one mark, R.S., in shaped shield.

The flagon is of pewter, a tall plain tankard, without mark or ornament of any kind.

BROOKE.—St. Peter.

The plate here consists of a cup and paten.

The cup is 9½ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is 5 in., of the bottom of the bowl 3 in., and of the foot 5 in.; the depth of the bowl is 5½ in., and the weight is 22½ oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) m, the London date letter for 1639; (2) lion; (3) leop.; (4) D. W, a star and two pellets above and below (see *Old English Plate*, p. 319). It is quite plain, with the exception of the arms of the Noels, in a shield *or*, a fess wavy between three fleurs-de-lys, within a laurel wreath, and the words "Brooke Church," one word on either side.

The paten, which fits the cup as a cover, is 2½ in. in height, the diameter is 6½ in.; and the weight 9 oz. There are four Hall marks, the same as on the cup. Under the foot is engraved the crest of the Noels, a buck at gaze *arg.*, attired *or*, within an ornamental wreath, and the words "Brooke Church," one on either side.

BURLEY-ON-THE-HILL.—The Holy Cross.

There are here two cups, a paten, a flagon, and an alms-dish.

Of the two cups, one is 8 in. in height, the other 7½ in.; in all other respects they are alike. The diameter at the mouth and the depth of the bowls is 4 in., and of the feet 3¾ in. There are four Hall marks on each cup—(1) B0, John Bodington, a crown above and a star below; (2) Brit.; (3) lion; (4) B, London date letter for 1697. The bowls are of a square bell shape, each supported on a stem with a knop in the middle; on the front is engraved the sacred monogram.

The paten is 3 in. in height, 8½ in. in diameter at the top, and 3½ in. at the foot. The Hall marks are the same as on the cups; the lion is repeated under the foot. It is a plain salver, with the sacred monogram engraved on the centre, and the inscription, "Burley in Rutland," inscribed beneath the foot.

The flagon is 11½ in. in height; the diameter of the mouth is 4½ in., of the foot 6½ in. The Hall marks are the same as on the cups. It has a handle and lid with thumb-piece, and is of the usual tankard shape. Under the base is inscribed "Burley in Rutland."

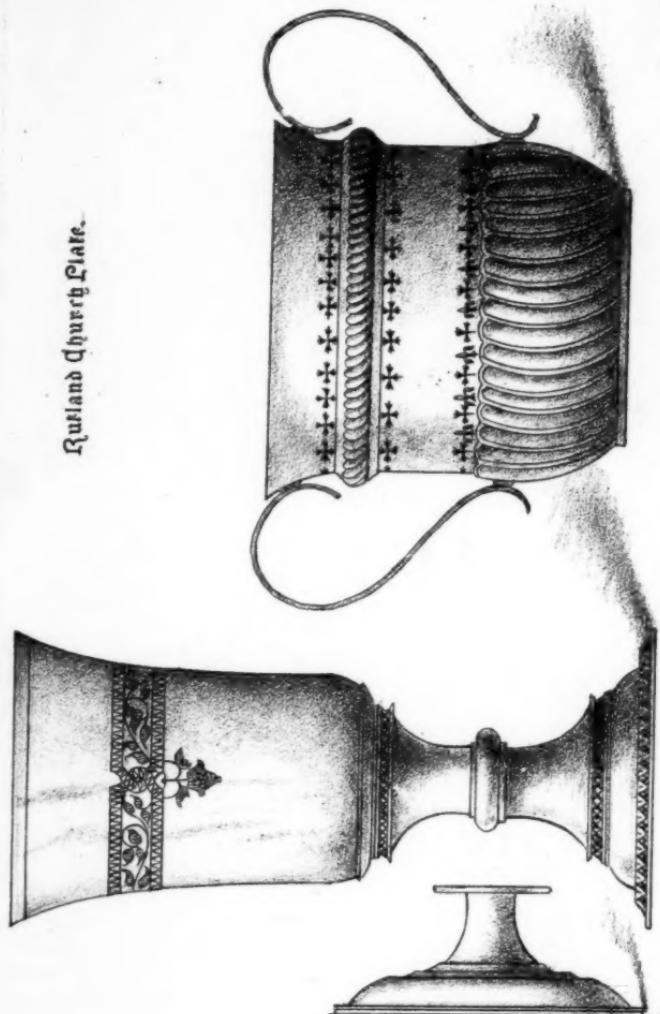
The alms-dish is 1½ in. in height, and the diameter is 14¾ in. It bears the same monogram and Hall marks as on the cups. "Burley in Rutland" is inscribed underneath the dish.

CLIPSHAM.—St. Mary.

There are here a cup, two patens, and a glass cruet.

The cup is 7½ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl

Rutland Church Plate.



CUP, 1569
PORRINGER, 1719.

EGETON.

CUP, PATEN, AND PORRINGER.

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is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of the foot $3\frac{3}{4}$, and the depth of the bowl $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. It weighs $8\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoird. It is gilt inside. There are four Hall marks—(1) MK, a star above and below in a diamond-shaped shield (*Old English Plate*, p 329); (2) lion; (3) leop.; (4) O, London date letter or 1691. It is plain, with a gilt engraving of our Blessed Lord as the Good Shepherd, with the lamb on His shoulder. There is not any inscription.

It is worthy of note that Bishop Lancelot Andrewes had among the furniture of his chapel a chalice "having on the outside of the bowl Christ with the lost sheep on His shoulders" (*Hierurgia Anglicana*, p. 8). A similar device was on one or more of the chalices stolen from St. Paul's Cathedral, London, in the early part of the present century. At a church in Essex, there is an interesting chalice with a sexfoil foot, and of the seventeenth century, which has an engraving of the Good Shepherd on the bowl. These, with the cup at Clipsham, are the only examples of a device (which might be expected to be more common) that have been noted.

One of the patens fits as a cover to the cup; it is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, 6 in. in diameter at the top and 2 in. at the foot, and weighs $5\frac{3}{4}$ oz. avoird. The Hall marks are the same as on the cup. There is no inscription, but the sacred monogram in a glory is upraised on the centre.

The other paten is of base metal, $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. in diameter.

COTTESMORE.—St. Nicholas.

There are here a cup, a paten, a flagon, and an alms-dish.

The cup is $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height; the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in., of the foot $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the depth of the bowl $5\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it weighs 19 oz. There are five Hall marks—(1) B O, a crown above and a star below; (2) ?; (3) lion; (4) Brit.; (5) q, London date letter for 1711. It has a plain bell-shaped bowl, with a stem, a plain knop, and a foot. On it is inscribed, "For Cottesmore Church from Dr. Onley 1712." On the foot occurs the sacred monogram.

The paten is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. in diameter at the top and $2\frac{3}{8}$ in. at the foot; it weighs 11 oz. The inscription and Hall marks are the same as on the cup.

The flagon is 13 in. in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the foot and broadest part; it weighs 61 oz. (3 lbs. 13 oz.). It is of a tankard shape, with lid, handle, and thumb piece. The inscription and Hall marks are the same as on the cup.

The alms-dish is 12 in. diameter, and weighs 30 oz. It is round, with a depression of about three-quarters of an inch in the centre. Inscription and Hall marks the same as on the cup.

EGLTON.—St. Edmund.

There are here a cup, a cover (used as a paten), a porringer, and two pewter plates.

The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{3}{8}$ in., of the foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the depth of the bowl 4 in. There

are four Hall marks—(1) m, the London date letter for 1569; (2) leop. cr.; (3) lion; (4) bunch of grapes hanging from a branch, in an oval. A band runs round the bowl with four interlacings; two are as on illustration (Plate IV.), and two are plain angular; they occur alternately. Round both ends of the stem of the cup is a plain lozenge ornamentation, with the egg and tongue pattern running round the foot. There is a plain knop in the centre of the stem.

The paten, which also serves as a cover to the cup, is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the foot. The same Hall marks as are on the cup occur. Round the top are three rows of strokes without a band. The foot has recently been rivetted on with three small rivets.

In the place of a flagon, a porringer is used, as at Willington, Derbyshire, and perhaps elsewhere (Plate IV.) The diameter of the mouth is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., of the foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the depth is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it weighs 8 oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) D, the London date letter for 1719; (2) Brit.; (3) lion; (4) Pa, the mark of the maker, Simon Pantin, entered 1701. It has a narrow band, with flutes alternately concave and convex, running round underneath where the tops of the handles join the bowl; the same pattern, but deeper, runs round the lower portion, commencing just above where the lower ends of the handles join the bowl. On one side of the bowl is an oval, surrounded by foliage, on which is unevenly engraved the letters "E. V.", probably the initials of the former owner, or of the donor. On either side of the narrow band, and also just above the lower ornamentation, are engraved a row of crosses with splayed ends. The handles are half-an-inch in width; two concave flutes run down the back of each.

One of the pewter plates is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. There are five imitation Hall marks—(1) X; (2) the word "London," in an oblong; (3) a crowned rose in an oval; (4) an animal passant, a name, indistinct, above and below, in an oval; (5) E. It is quite plain.

The other pewter plate is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter. There are four imitation Hall marks—(1) X crowned; (2) ducal crown, fleur-de-lys between two crosses pattée above, a cross pattée between two sprays of foliage below, "Joseph" above, "Packman" below; (3) a crowned rose, "made in" above, "London" below; (4) "Cornhill, London," on a scroll. It is quite plain.

GREETHAM.—St. Mary.

There are here a cup, two patens, and a flagon.

The cup is 6 in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is 4 in., of the foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the depth of the bowl $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it weighs 12 oz. It is a plain bowl, gilt inside. On it is inscribed "Ecclesia de Greetham ex vota Henrietta Henrica de Fox Baker. A.D. 1828." The Hall marks are obliterated.

One of the patens is $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. at the foot; it weighs 11 oz. It is a plain salver, with a flat edge, and bears the same inscription as the cup. The Hall marks are obliterated.

Rutland Church Plate.



CUP & PATEN 1569.

HAMBLEDON.

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The other paten is $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the foot; it weighs 10 oz. It is inscribed, "Ex dono Booth Wright vicar de Greetham. A.D. 1681." The Hall marks are indistinct, probably for—(1) lion; (2) leop.; (3) maker; (4) d, London letter for 1681.

The flagon is 9 in. in height, the diameter of the top is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and of the base and broadest part 5 in.; it weighs 25 oz. avoird. It is a very handsome tankard, with alternate angels and fleurs-de-lys, and scroll pattern round lid and bottom. It has a handle, lid, and thumb-piece, and bears the following inscription:—"This flagon given to J. Henry Jones, in remembrance of friendship he dedicated to the honour of God's service. A.D. 1862."

HAMBLETON.—St. Andrew.

There are here two cups, three patens, a flagon, and a dish.

One cup is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and of the foot $3\frac{1}{4}$ in.; the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the weight 6 oz. There are four Hall marks upon it—(1) a bunch of grapes (see *Old English Plate*, p. 310); (2) a crowned leop.; (3) lion; (4) m in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1569. It is a good specimen of the Elizabethan type. It has the leaf pattern four times interlacing round the bowl, and the egg and tongue ornamentation round the foot. It has been mended where the (4) Hall mark occurs, and is now in two parts, being broken in the middle of the stem. The interlacing of the pattern on this cup is peculiar and most effective, (Plate V.)

The other cup is 8 in. in height; the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is 4, and of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; the depth of the bowl is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and it weighs $11\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) W H; (2) leop.; (3) lion; (4) O, London date letter for 1749. It is a plain, well-proportioned cup, and is inscribed, "Given to the church of Hambleton, in Rutland, in memory of the Revd. Willm. Gardiner, L.L.B., 40 years vicar of the said parish. 1750."

One of the patens is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the foot; it weighs 2 oz. There are four Hall marks, the same as on the cup first described above, on which it fits as a cover. The leaf pattern, with interlacings, as on the cup.

The other patens are alike, $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the top $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and of the foot $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the weight of each $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz each. There are four Hall marks—(1) lion, (2) I. R., the initials of the maker, John Rowe, who entered 1749; (3) leop.; (4) O, the London date letter for 1749. They bear the same inscription as obtains on the second cup described above.

The flagon is $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter at the top is $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., at the broadest part $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and at the base $6\frac{1}{2}$ in.; it weighs 2 lbs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are four Hall marks, the same as on the second cup described above, which are also stamped on the handle and lid, and the same inscription occurs.

The alms-dish is $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, and weighs 14 oz. The Hall marks and inscription are the same as on the second cup above.

LANGHAM.—SS. Peter and Paul.

There are here a cup, a paten, and a flagon.

The cup is $6\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. There are four Hall marks—(1) R L, with three feathers below in a shaped shield, the mark of the maker, Ralph Leeke (see *Old English Plate*, p. 328); (2) a leop.; (3) lion; (4) b, the London date letter for 1679. It is a plain, bell-shaped cup, without a knob, the stem sloping outwards to the foot, which is very shallow. On the cup is inscribed—

“N Moysey Curate Tho: Hubbard] Churchwardens
Will: White] Anno Dni 1679.”

The paten is three-quarters of an inch in height, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, and 2 in. at the foot. The same four Hall marks as on the cup are stamped on it, with the maker's mark repeated on the foot. It is perfectly plain. It also fits the cup as a cover.

The flagon is $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and of the base 6 in. There are four Hall marks—(1) (2) cr. leop.; (3) lion; (4) I in shaped shield. the London date letter for 1724. It is of a plain tankard shape, with handle, thumb-piece, and domed lid. On it is inscribed, “Langham. The gift of Hannah Willes Widdow of W. Willes Esq. Daughter of Doct Cotton who was formerly curat of this Town.”

MANTON.—St. Mary.

There are here a cup and cover and a paten.

The cup is $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{7}{8}$ in., and of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the depth of the bowl is $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. (Plate VI.) There are four Hall marks—(1) n, in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1570; (2) leop. cr.; (3) lion; (4) ?. A leaf pattern band, with six interlacings turned upwards and downwards alternately, runs round the bowl, which is of the usual bell shape (see Frizington, p. 160, *Old Church Plate in the Diocese of Carlisle*).

The paten cover is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the top $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and of the foot $1\frac{3}{4}$ in., and the weight is 2 lbs. 7 oz. The Hall marks are the same as on the cup. It is of the usual type. Round the flat under-edge is repeated the leaf pattern, with four upward interlacings. It is much broken, though no portion is missing.

The paten is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter of the top is $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., of the foot $2\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the weight is 6 oz. 1 dwt. There are four Hall marks—(1) courthand A, the London date letter for 1638; (2) cr. leop.; (3) lion; (4) R C (? Richard Cheeney), three nails below, in dotted heart-shaped shield (see *Old English Plate*, p. 318). It is quite plain, on a foot with a broad flat edge, from whence the centre is sunk a little. It is inscribed on the foot, “Manton 1639.”

MARKET OVERTON.—SS. Peter and Paul.

There are here a cup, two patens, a flagon, and a dish.

The cup is $7\frac{1}{8}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl

Rutland Church Plate.



CUP. 1570.

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is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and of the foot 3 in., the depth of the bowl is 4 in., and the weight of the cup 7 oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) m in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1569; (2) lion; (3) cr. leop.; (4) ? It is bell-shaped, with leaf pattern round the bowl; it has a plain knob in the centre of the stem. The leaf pattern is repeated round the rim of the foot. On one side of the cup is inscribed, in figures, "1570," and the sacred monogram.

One of the patens weighs 2 oz. 4 dwts., and fits the cup as a cover. It has the same ornamentation as the cup. Underneath, on the foot, is inscribed "1570. I.H." The first entry in the Register of Baptisms, which commences in 1573, is that of "Robert Hope sonne of John Hope on the 26th day of October." This John Hope was probably the donor of the cup and cover. The following other entries of the name occur in the Register:—"1574. the iiiij day of March was baptised Thomas the sonne of Henry Hope. 1577. The 19th day of April was buried Alys Hope the wife of George Hope. 1580. The xv day of November was maryd George Hope & Elizah. Hogltedins his wiffe. 1581. The xxiiijth day of November was bap Nowell Hope the son of George Hope. 1584. The 7th day of April, was baptizd John Hope the sonne of George Hope. 1585. Y^e 10 Day of June was buried Thomas Hope the sonne of George Hope & Elizah his wiffe. 1588. Ye xvij Day of July was buried George Hoppe."

The other paten is 1 in. in height, 5 in. in diameter at the top, and 2 in. at the foot, and weighs 2 oz. 14 dwts. It has a maker's mark, R I, in Roman letters.

The flagon is 7 in. in height, the diameter of the top 5 in., of the broadest part $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., and of the foot $5\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the weight 37 oz. 8 dwts. There are four Hall marks—(1) m; (2) lion; (3) leop.; (4) ? o, the London date letter for 1651. It is of a plain, tankard shape, with moulded lid and base, and circular handle. On one side, within an ornamental border, is the inscription, "Given for ye use of the parish of Market Overton in ye county of Rutland by the late will of M^r Mary Greene dec' widd. of M^r John Greene, dec' late Rector thereof."

Johannes Greene signs the register from 1619. Buryalles 1648, "Johes Green Rector hujus Ecclesie sepult Nov. 7."

The alms-dish is $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, and weighs 11 oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) leop.; (2) e; the London date letter for 1740; (3) lion; (4) IS in Roman letters. The dish is deep, with edge and moulded rim. In the centre is the sacred monogram in a glory. Round the dish, on the underside, is the inscription, "The gift of M^r Julian, widow of William Julian Esq^r Counsellor-at-Law to the church of Market Overton, Rutlandshire. 1740."

In the Register occurs the entry: "Anno Domini 1736. W^m Julian Esq^r. was buried with affidavit."

OAKHAM.—All Saints.

There are here two cups, three patens, and a flagon.

One cup is silver gilt, 8 in. in height; the diameter of the mouth

of the bowl is 4 in., and of the foot 4½ in., and the depth of the bowl is 4½ in. There are four Hall marks—(1) A in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1578; (2) cr. leop.; (3) lion; (4) ? in a pointed shield. The bowl is rather square, with a narrow rim projecting out ½ of an inch, above which is the leaf pattern four times interlacing. The stem is angular, perfectly plain, with a small knop in the centre. The egg and tongue ornamentation occurs on the foot.

The other cup is 6½ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is 4 in., and of the foot 4½ in., and the depth of the bowl is 3½ in. There are four Hall marks—(1) a heart; (2) cr. leop.; (3) lion; (4) V, the London date letter for 1637. On the bowl, which is otherwise plain, is the inscription, "Ex dono Willielm Gibson y^e Barlythorp Armiger 1638." On the stem, half-an-inch below the bowl, is a thin flat circular plate, a quarter of an inch wider than the stem at this part, in lieu of a knop; from this plate the foot splayes out acutely.

Two of the patens are alike, and fit the cups as covers. They are each 4½ in. in diameter at the mouth of the bowl, perfectly plain, and have no Hall marks.

The other paten is an inch in height, and 9½ in. in diameter at the top. There are four Hall marks—(1) G in shaped shield, the London date letter for 1742; (2) cr. leop.; (3) lion; (4) BS in an oval. It is quite plain, and is inscribed beneath, "The gift of Mary daughter of John Warburton late Vicar of Oakham 1742."

The flagon is 12½ in. in height, the diameter of the top 4½ in., and at the base 7½ in.. There are four Hall marks—(1), indistinct ? the mark of John Bignell, entered 1720, or Thomas Ffarrier, entered 1720 (see *Old English Plate*, p. 339); (2) cr. leop.; (3) lion; (4) K in pointed shield, the London date letter for 1725. It is a plain tankard shape, with lid, handle, and thumb-piece. The maker's mark, broken, occurs also on the side and rim of the lid, inside. It is inscribed, "To the Honour of the Ever Blessed undivided Incomprehensible Trinity, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost three Persons one God. For the more decent communion of the blood of God our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ within the Parish Church of Oakham in Rutland this Flagon is offer'd by H. W. in the year of our Redeemer MDCCXXV."

STRETTON.—St. Nicholas.

There are here a cup and paten of silver, a pewter plate, and a glass cruet with silver mountings.

The cup is 5 in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is 2½ in., and of the foot 3½ in., and the depth of the bowl is 2½ in. There is only one Hall mark visible, R B, two pellets above in a shaped shield. It is quite plain.

The diameter of the paten at the top is 8½ in. There are four Hall marks—(1) ? C.S., three pellets below in a shaped shield, (2) cr. leop., (3) lion, (4) E, in a pointed shield, London date letter for 1682. It is quite plain.

The pewter plate is 9½ in. in diameter, and bears the name of the makers, James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield.

The glass cruet is quite modern, and was presented to the church by the present rector, Rev. T. O. Hall. It stands $11\frac{1}{2}$ inches high.

TEIGH.—Holy Trinity.

There are here a cup, two patens of silver, and two pewter plates.

The cup is $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height; the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., of the foot $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., and the depth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. It weighs 6 oz. av. There are four Hall marks—(1) P.P., a star below in a shaped shield (*Old English Plate*, p. 326), (2) lion; (3) leop.; (4) D, the London date letter for 1661. On one side of the cup is engraved the arms of Adamson, and the inscription, in Greek and Latin, “Ευνοιας επεκα Ecclesiae parochiali de Tighe Rutland Jacobus Adamson ejusdem per 31 Annos Rector D L C Q, 1661.” Adamson, of Scotland, bore:—*Argent*, a star gules between three crosses crosslet fitchée *azure*.

One of the patens, which is also used as a cover to the cup, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the top, 2 in. at the foot, and half an inch in height. It weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are four Hall marks, the same as on the cup, and the coat of arms, as on the cup, is engraved on the foot, of which we append an engraving.



The other paten is 6 in. in diameter at the top, $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. at the foot, and a quarter inch in height. It weighs $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. There are five Hall marks—(1) ^{RE} E B; (2) head of king; (3) lion; (4) leop.; (5) I, the London date letter for 1826. It is inscribed:—The gift of the late Rev. Thos. Wingfield, Rector of Teigh. June 1828.

The two pewter plates are each 9 in. in diameter, and weigh 15 oz. The inscriptions are illegible.

THISTLETON.—St. Nicholas.

The plate here consists of a cup and paten of silver, a pewter plate an altar cross, two vases, and an alms dish of brass, and two glass cruets.

The cup is $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., the diameter of the foot is $3\frac{1}{8}$ in., the depth of the bowl $3\frac{3}{10}$ in., and the weight 11 oz. There are four Hall marks, very indistinct—(1) I M. ?; (2) leop.; (3) lion; (4) ? B, 1757. It is a plain, straight-sided bowl, with a curved lip, a plain stem with a knop in the centre, and a plain moulded foot.

The paten is $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. in height, the diameter of the top is $4\frac{1}{8}$ in., and of the foot $1\frac{1}{10}$ in., and it weighs 5 oz. There are four Hall marks, indistinct, probably the same as on the cup. It is an ordinary salver, on a stem.

The pewter plate is $9\frac{3}{10}$ in. in diameter. It is quite plain, and is marked I B in Roman capitals, and imitation Hall marks on the back.

The altar cross was given by Mrs. Thomson and C. J. Thomson in 1883.

The two altar vases were given by the Rev. A. E. Carey, St. Saviour's Rectory, Guernsey, in 1882.

The brass alms dish, which is 10 in. in diameter, was given by Mrs. M. A. Thomson in 1883.

The two glass cruets were presented by the present rector, to supply the place of the two black bottles formerly used. These latter are now missing; they were not of the ordinary shape, but were quite flat, and were placed on the altar at the Eucharist. One contained port, and the other one sherry; these wines were mixed at the oblations. Many of the parishioners remember seeing them used about thirty or forty years ago.

In the days of Churchwarden Wade, who died in 1853, there was in existence a pewter flagon, but it is not remembered as being used by anyone here now. The Wade family have left the parish.

WHISSENDINE.—St. Andrew.

The plate here consists of a cup, three patens, and a flagon.

The cup is $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth of the bowl is $3\frac{5}{8}$ in., the diameter of the foot is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in., and the depth of the bowl is $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. It weighs 10 oz. There are four Hall marks—(1) K in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1627; (2) leop.; (3) lion; (4) S T, the maker's mark in a shield. It is of the usual type of the period, and quite plain. Under the foot is inscribed, "John Hick, Michaill Caslingge, Churchwardens, 1627."

One of the patens is one inch in height, the diameter of the top is $4\frac{11}{16}$ in., and of the foot $1\frac{1}{16}$ in. It weighs 4 oz. It has the same maker's mark in a shield as on the cup. It is quite plain, and fits the cup as a cover.

The other two patens are alike; they are each $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter. The weight of each is 1 oz. 2 dwt. They have four Hall-marks each:

DERBYSCIRE.

I

TERRA REGIS.

SCHARVEDELT WAPENTAC.

1. in Hervele - cū. vi. bencoraf. Wramune.
Brimintune. T. apetune. Lefrefeld. Buncorpethune.
Ibi sunt. vi. car' tū. bou' ad gld. T. ra. vi. car'.
Ibi hō ree xvi. witt 7 ii. bord 7 i. ferū. hīt. iii.
car'. Ad hī. man' pān' viii. ac pā. Silua past'
iii. lōv līg. 7 iii. lev. lōt. T. K. E. ual. vi. lēd. in x. lēd.
In Wingeurde. ii. car' tū. Sōd hui' ēn
ad gld. T. ra. ii. car'. Ibi. xiiij. soch hīt. iii. car'.
In Greheft, padine. iii. bou' tū. ad gld. Wasta. ē.
In Normantune. v. pars unū car' tū. ad gld. T. ra. i.
car'. Ibi. i. soch hīt. ii. bou' in car'.
In honestune. tūa pars unū car' tū. ad gld. T. ra. ii. bou'.
In dranefeld. i. car' tū. ad gld. T. ra. i. car'. Ibi. iii. witt.
7 i. bord. hīt. ii. car'.
In Bawenesthane / Upetun. i. car' tū. ad gld. T. ra. i. car'.
Ibi. iii. soch hīt. i. car'.
In Loptune / Normantune. ii. bou' tū. ad gld.
Ad hī tū. soch adiacet. viij. ac pā. Silua past'. v. lōv
līg. 7 iii. lev. lōt. De plana t. ra. x. ac.
In Denebyre / Normantune hōr leuume / Edwume
vii. bou' tū. 7 iii. ac ad gld. T. ra. xii. bou'.
Ibi in in dno. ii. car'. 7 vi. witt. 7 iii. bord. hīt. iii. car'.
Ibi ecclā / pbr. 7 iii. molini. iii. solidi. 7 ii. ac pā. 7 dñi.
Silua past' dñi lōv līg. 7 dñi lōt. T. K. E. ual. xiiij. sol.

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(1.) Lion, erect ; (2.) Brit. ; (3.) F in a pointed shield, the London date letter for 1721 ; (4.) the mark of the maker, Edward York, entered July, 1705 (*Old English Plate*, p. 336.) On each is engraved the arms and crest of Sherard. The arms are *Argent*, a chevron *gules* between three torteaux, for Sherard ; with an escutcheon of pretence, *sable*, these lozenges *argent* on a chief *or*, as many fleurs-de-lys *gules*, for Sedley, and the inscription "Ex dono Phillipi Sherard ar." Sherard's father died in 1701. Philip Sherard was M.P. for Rutland in 1708. He succeeded his cousin in 1732 as second earl of Harborough, and died July 20th, 1750. He married Anne, daughter and heiress of Nicholas Sedley, Esq., a Huntingdonshire gentleman who died February 16, 1750.

The flagon is 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in height, the diameter of the mouth is 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. and of the base 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ in. It weighs 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. There are four Hall-marks : (1.) C H, or star, beneath in a circle ; (2.) Brit. ; (3.) Lion, erect ; (4.) B, the London date letter for 1705. The maker's mark is repeated on the handle. Underneath is inscribed 9. 4. It is a plain tankard shape, with lid, handle, and thumb-piece. It is inscribed "Ex dono Phillipi Sherard Arm. 1706." It bears the arms as above, and also the crest—out of a ducal crown, a peacock's tail erect proper.

(*To be continued.*)

On the Domesday Book.

BY ROACH LE SCHONIX.

THE Domesday Commemoration of the past autumn, held in celebration of the eight hundredth anniversary of the making of the Survey, under the auspices of the Royal Historical Society, has directed general attention to this "miracle of clerical and executive capacity." One of the happy results has been, that students, of different aspects of what has been not inaptly termed the "Science of Domesday," have given their best powers to the subject, and have produced a variety of valuable essays, such as those of Canon Isaac Taylor, some of which seem destined to live and become, in a more elaborate form, permanent contributions to the true history of the times and method of the great Norman Conquest.

The object of this brief paper is altogether unambitious ; it simply aims at putting together in a concise form a few notes on the Great Survey, concerning its condition, custody, and past bibliography.

It seems to be proved by strong internal evidence, first adduced by Mr. Eyton, that the Domesday Commissioners made their original reports on loose slips of parchment or rotulets, and that the work was arranged according to counties and hundreds. These slips would be sent *en masse* to the King's Exchequer, at Winchester, in order that they might be transcribed, condensed, or paraphrased. At the central office, it is more than likely that slips of one county became

confused with slips of another county of the same circuit, that some were mislaid, and that others were authoritatively suppressed. The codification at the Exchequer was also evidently carried out in a sequence of tenures rather than in a sequence of hundreds. It is natural, too, to suppose that the clerks engaged in codifying at the Exchequer, not being the same as the itinerant ones who had accompanied the Commissioners on their circuits through the counties, would make some mistakes through their lack of topographical knowledge, or through the confusion of occasional imperfect texts. Then, again, when the codified work came into the hands of the more skilled penmen (whose duty it was to redder by transverse lines the more important places, to supply wholly in red the headings of the respective fiefs, and to put a dash of the same colour to emphasise certain capital letters), the rubricators appear occasionally to have thought more of the beauty of their own calligraphy rather than of the accuracy of the record. When these various incidents are duly weighed, as taking place before the clerky record of the Survey was completed, not only do they amply account for the occasional confusion, overlapping, repetition, and omission that now and again may be noticed, but they render our astonishment the greater at its marvellous completeness and accuracy, taken as a whole.

The Commissioners appointed to make the Survey were to inquire—the name of the place ; the holder in the time of Edward the Confessor ; the present possessor ; the number of hides in the manor and ploughs in the demesne ; the number of homagers, villeins, cottars, serving-men, free tenants, and tenants in socage ; how much wood, meadow, and pasture ; the number of mills and fishponds ; what had been added to or taken away from the place ; and how much each freeman or soc-man had. All this was to be trebly estimated—(1) as the estate stood in the time of the Confessor, (2) as bestowed by the Conqueror, and (3) according to its value at the formation of the Survey. It was further to be stated whether any increase could be made in the value. Is it not, then, marvellous, when the state of affairs and the means of transit are taken into account, to find that the survey, transcription, and codification were all of them accomplished in less than eight months? Beyond all doubt, it is the finest piece of clerky work on record.

As our present object pertains to the completed record rather than to the original roulettes, it would be foreign to our purpose to do more than to allude to the fact that the handiwork of different Commissioners has been traced by more than one Domesday student. For instance, Derbyshire was surveyed by the same Commissioners who surveyed Yorkshire, Huntingdon, Nottingham, and Lincolnshire. It is probable that the Commissioners, coming straight to Derbyshire from York and Lincoln, caused them to substitute in that county the equivalent term *Wapentake* for *Hun lred*, e.g., *Scarvedale Wapentac*, as shown on the fac-simile drawing of the beginning of the Derbyshire Survey (Plate VII.) Staffordshire, on the other hand, bears abundant proof that it fell to the lot of a different company of surveyors.

Domesday Book consists, contrary to popular opinion, of two volumes, differing in size and appearance. The first, in folio, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester, Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Notts, Oxford, Salop, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

The first volume consists of 382 leaves of parchment, with five old fly-leaves at the beginning and four at the end. The leaves measure $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., and are mostly in quaternions of eight leaves. Lines are ruled on the pages with a dry point, and the minute holes on the margin are those made by the instrument which was used as a guide for the ruler. The page is divided into two columns, and perpendicular lines are ruled to mark the respective margins.

The writing is very clear, all the letters being of separate formation. The only difficulty that can occur in reading the Survey arises from the contractions of the Latin, the same mark being frequently used to indicate the omission of very different syllables. The work of at least two transcribing clerks may be noted in this volume; Derbyshire, Yorkshire, and the Feodum Roberti de Bruis (f. 332b) being in a different hand to the main portion of the work.

The second volume is of smaller size, the leaves being $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ in., and both parchment and writing are of a somewhat coarser character, and there is no division into columns. It consists of 450 leaves.

The Great Survey was never printed till the year 1783, when types were used that had been cast for the purpose in 1768. The work, however, was not begun till 1773, and it took ten years in going through the press. The cost of this edition to the public purse is said to have been £38,000; and the type was destroyed in the great fire at Nichol's printing office in February, 1808. These awkward folios were not only costly and difficult to procure, but merely gave the text in the original contracted form. In 1816 the Record Commissioners added to these two unwieldy volumes two more of equal bulk, containing copies of the "Exon Domesday," the "Inquisitio Eliensis," the "Liber Winton," and the "Boldon Buke," together with elaborate indexes, and a most valuable general introduction by Sir Henry Ellis.

An enlarged general introduction was separately published by Sir Henry Ellis, late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, in two octavo volumes, in 1833.

At the suggestion, made in 1859, of the Right Honble. W. E. Gladstone, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Henry James, of the Ordnance Survey, applied the new process of photo-zincography to the production of fac-similes of the Domesday Book. This edition in fac-simile, which was published in divisions corresponding to the several counties between the years 1862-5, has the great advantage of enabling the local antiquary to obtain that part which concerns his immediate neighbourhood at a trifling outlay, and it also enables the student to become acquainted with the appearance of the original,

without the trouble and expense of a journey to the Public Record Office in Fetter Lane. Extended Latin text and literal translation have since been published, in conjunction with this fac-simile edition, for several of our counties; notably for Derbyshire, by the late Mr. Llewellynn Jewett, in 1871.

The scholar, however, who did by far the most to elucidate the "Science of Domesday" during recent years was the late Rev. Robert W. Eyton, whose first work on the subject was "A Key to Domesday, exemplified by the Dorset Survey;" his second work was entitled, "Domesday Studies, an Analysis and Digest of the Somerset Survey."

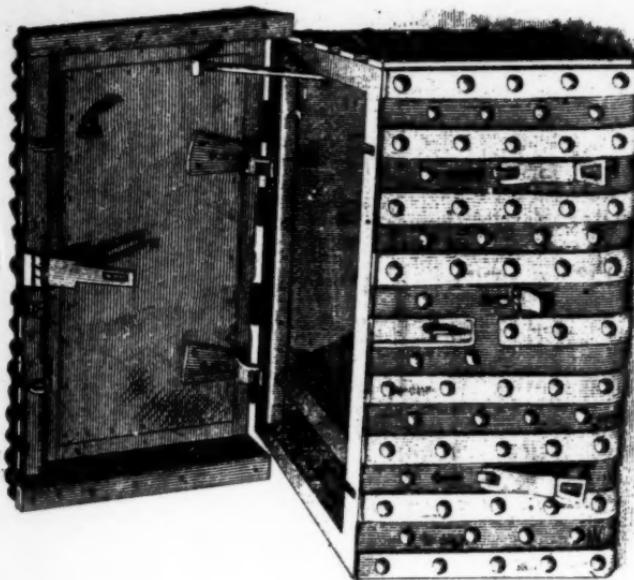
His last, and, in many respects, most valuable treatise on this subject was the one that dealt with Staffordshire, which was published by Trübner & Co., in 1881. Some idea of the fulness with which this laborious antiquary dealt with his subject may be gathered from the complete title of the book, which runs as follows:—"Domesday Studies: an Analysis and Digest of the Staffordshire Survey; treating of the Mensuration. Technicalities, Phraseology, and Method of Domesday, in its relation to Staffordshire, and to other Counties of the same Circuit; with Tables and Notes reproducing the Main Features of the Domesday Survey of the County, and Comparing the same with Existing Conditions."

The first eighty pages of the first volume of Mr. Pym Yeatman's "Feudal History of the County of Derby," published by Bemrose & Sons, 1886, deal with the Book of Domesday, and contain many original and weighty reflections, specially with regard to the important but vexed question of mensuration.

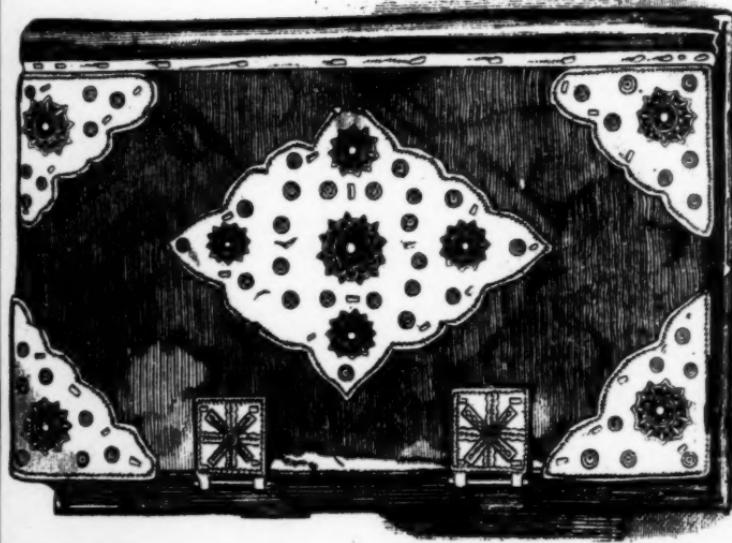
The two volumes of the Domesday Book had to be taken to pieces for the purpose of the fac-simile reproduction by photzincography in 1862; on their return from Southampton they were placed in their present fair bindings of leather, with silver fittings, the work being carried out by Rivière in 1869. The covers that were then removed were of russia leather, in which it had been clad during the latter part of its sojourn with other records at the Chapter House, Westminster Abbey—viz., from 1696 to 1859. But the old covers in which it was previously bound are still carefully preserved at the Public Record Office. The foundation is of wood, and of great age; this part of the binding of the larger volume may possibly be part of the original covering of the Norman era, but the metal work is supposed by connoisseurs to be not older than the seventeenth century. The old binding of the larger Domesday Book is represented on Plate VIII.

With regard to the binding of the smaller book of the Survey, there is an interesting historical record of the fourteenth century, referring to the wooden cover which was removed at the Chapter House. In Deon's "Issues of the Exchequer," under date Mich. 14 Edw. III., appears the following:—

"To William, the bookbinder of London, for binding and newly repairing the Book of Domesday, in which is contained the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk, and for his stipend, costs, and labour; received the money the 5th day of December, by his own hands—3*s.* 4*d.*"



DOMESDAY CHEST & COVERS.



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The Domesday Book used to be kept by the side of the Tally Court, in the Receipt of the Exchequer, under three locks and keys, which were respectively held by the Auditor, the Chamberlain, and the Deputy-Chamberlain of the Exchequer. When it was removed to Westminster Chapter House, in 1696, it was in a strong chest, and in that chest it returned in 1859. The volumes are now preserved under glass at Fetter Lane, in the charge of an official specially responsible for its safe custody. But the ancient chest with the three locks, which is a curious specimen of early iron-work, is also kept there; its date is a matter of dispute, being considered by some to be of fifteenth century workmanship, and by others to be quite a century earlier. The illustration gives a good idea of its massive appearance. (Plate VIII.)

A small compartment in the interior has an additional lock. Its external measurements are: length, 3 ft. 2½ in.; breadth, 2 ft. 1 in.; height, 2 ft. 3 in. The massive lid is 3 ft. 7½ in. by 2 ft. 3 in.

Professor Freeman has often had occasion to deal incidentally with the Survey in his great work on "The Norman Conquest," 1867-76; in the Appendix to his fifth volume, he writes:—

"A really critical edition of the whole Survey, bringing the full resources of modern scholarship to bear on all the points suggested by it, is an object which ought to be taken up as a national work."

That this may be the result of the Domesday Commemoration Congress of last October, must be the earnest wish of every English antiquary and scholar.

Gleanings from Close Rolls of Henry III.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(Continued from Vol. XXVI. [Old Series], p. 275).

19th (1234-5)

Oct. 17 (Westminster). Sheriff of Northamps. commanded to cause an extent of the land of Hugh and Geoffrey de Bernake to be made and sent to the Justices appointed for the custody of the Jews. Justices abovesaid are commanded to cause them to have reasonable fines and reasonable terms for payment of their debts to Merv and Copin, Jews of Stamford.

Oct. 20 (Westminster). Sheriff of Rutland commanded not to distrain the men of Bradecroft (a village just out of Stamford, to the east, long depopulated), of William Earl Warren to do suit at the county beyond what they have been accustomed to do.

Peter, Prior of Wyleford, Attorney of Harlewin, Abbot of Becco, (Bec). v. Hugh, son of Gilbert, concerning land in Anecaster, Lincs., Ralph de Want and John le Devenes, Attorneys of Hugh de Albini v. Roger de Quency, who with his men entered the said Hugh's

wood, of la Chalench belonging to his manor of Barewe and hindered his chase therein.

Oct. 22 (Westminster). John de Nevill appointed as Capital Forester and Justice of the forest throughout England during the King's pleasure; Jollan de Nevill, Willm. de Baioc, Ralph, son of Ralph, Hugh de Wigethof, Robt. Coffin, and John Gubard as receivers of the aid granted to the King, in the county of Lincoln; for the county of Rutland, Ralph de Normanville and Ralph de Nevill.

Nov. . . . Terms for payment to Robert de Sandiacre of his debt of 26 mks to Leo, a Jew of York, Peytevin, a Jew of Lincoln, and to Isaac, a Jew of Nottingham.

Nov. 3 (Woodstock). H., Bishop of Lincoln, and Ralph de Warevil permission to have their swine in Bernewood forest on paying the accustomed pannage. The next day the King gave his assent to the ordination of Thomas de Theoville, late a monk of Lungevill, as prior of St. Andrew's, Northampton.

Nov. 18 (Westminster). John de Nevill commanded to permit the Abbot of Croyland to have 100 swine yearly in the foreign wood of the forest of Clive, quit of pannage, and to restore the 10th hog if he had taken it for the King's use in the name of tithe.

Dec. 5 (Reading). Grant to the Friars Minors of Nottingham of as much timber of Teyl in the King's Hay of Lyndeby as may be necessary for making their stalls.

Dec. 30. Grant to John, son of Geoffrey de Nevill, of a fair at his manor of Lesseby on the eve, day, and the morrow of St. Margaret (Feb. 3), also free warren in Lesseby and Bradel, Lincs. The King commands John de Nevill to admit William May and Willm. Luvel whom the King sends to take 100 does in Clive Forest.

Jan. 27 (Westminster). Respite of plaint between Roger de Ledenham and the Abbot of Sevigny concerning lands in Benington, Lincs.

Feb. 21 (Westminster). Justices for pleas of the forest in co. Rutland commanded to cause the King's Charter of disafforestation of the parts of the county which were in his forest, to be observed.

Feb. 28 (Westminster). Ralph de Warwick and John de Burgo are commanded to assess reasonable tallage on the lands and manors of the Bishopric of Lincoln, so that the men may not be too much burthened. On 23 Mch. (St. Neots) the King grants acquittance from tallage to the poor widows of the said manors, and on the 29th (Woodstock) the two keepers of the Bishopric above named, Ralph de W., and John de B., are commanded to pay alms to those who ought to receive them.

March 10 (Framlingham). Replevin of the lands to Stephen de Segrave on his finding security to come before the Barons of the Exchequer to render his account, and to answer for the counties (Warwick, Leicester, York, Linc., Worc., Nott., N'pton., Rutland, Buck., Bed., Camb., and Hunts.) which were all in his hands.

March 26 (Northampton). Grant of 15 oaks in the forest of la

Saucey to the Friars Preachers for the fabric of their church, and 10 for fuel to the Friars Minors. On the 28th the King (at Billesdon) granted also to the Friars Minors of Northampton, 10 Oaks in Selveston forest for the fabric of their church, 10 in Saucey forest for the fabric of the church of the Abbey of St. James, Northampton; 7 to the parishioners of All Saints (parish) in the same town, for the fabric of their church; and 5 for the same purpose to the Nuns of Sewardesley, N'ptons.

(*To be continued.*)

Quarterly Notes on Archæological Progress and Development.

AT a General Meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY on the 8th of November, the Rev. G. F. Browne, B.D. (President), exhibited and described reproductions, printed on white and coloured silks from blocks made this year, of the urn or island with fish, ducks, &c., and of the knight with hawk and hound, &c., from the LATER VESTMENTS OF ST. CUTHBERT'S BODY, made about 1100 A.D., and buried with the body in Durham Cathedral. Mr. Raine, of Durham, published in 1828 an account of the opening of St. Cuthbert's tomb in 1827, with drawings of the ornaments on the remains of vestments found on the body. Mr. Browne found that Mr. T. Wardle, of Leek, had reproduced a pattern he had found at Dantzig, consisting of a boat rowed by an eagle, a dog breaking its chain, and three swans, on a vestment brought in early times from Sicily, and he suggested to Mr. Wardle that he should reproduce the St. Cuthbert ornaments. Mr. Wardle at once consented, and had the beautiful blocks made from which the silks exhibited were printed. One of the blocks is in flat copper wire, set on edge, the other is in wood on account of the numerous and rapid breakings-back of the lines, which render the pattern not suited for reproduction by means of wire. In the year 1104 A.D., Reginald, a monk of Durham, describing three robes in which the body of St. Cuthbert was clothed, says they were taken off, and describes the three robes by which they were replaced in his time. These last, he says, were of a similar nature to those which were taken off, but of greater elegance. The occasion of the re-clothing was the translation of St. Cuthbert's body to the tomb prepared for it in the magnificent new Cathedral of Durham. From 999 A.D., to 1093, it had lain in the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral of Durham; and from 1093 to 1104 it lay in the temporary tomb prepared for it when they began to pull down the Anglo-Saxon Cathedral to make way for the present Norman Church. Reginald says that the robe put nearest the body in 1104 was "of silk, thin, and of the most delicate texture;" the next he describes as "costly, of incomparable purple cloth;" the third, or outermost, was "of the finest linen." When the tomb was opened in 1827, they found first the linen robe, and the portions of the two silk robes. One of the robes was found to be of thinish silk; the ground colour amber; the ornamental parts literally covered with leaf-gold; the fringe was braid of the same colour stitched on with a needle. This is the robe from which the knight with hawk and hound, the rabbits, &c., &c., are copied. Another was a robe of thick soft silk; the colours had been brilliant beyond measure. It is the urn or island pattern. The ground within the circle is red; the urn or the flower-basket, the ducks, and the sea, are red, yellow, and purple; the porpoises are yellow and red; the fruit and foliage yellow with red stalks; the pattern round the border of the robe is red. These two correspond to the description by Reginald of the two robes placed next the body. The translation of the body having been contemplated for so many

years, there was plenty of time for having special robes made. It is very tempting to believe that the urn represents the Farne Island, blossoming with Christian virtues and bearing abundance of Christian fruit ; the fish and the water-birds, St. Cuthbert's porpoises and eider ducks ; the knight with hawk and hound, the great secular position of the Bishop of Durham ; and so on. The robes, however, are said to be of Eastern origin. If they were not made with special reference to St. Cuthbert, it may fairly be said that they were selected on account of their undersigned reference to him. It is well known that earlier robes than these were found on St. Cuthbert's body in 1827, notably a stole, beautifully wrought and ornamented, bearing a Latin statement that *Ælfleadd* caused it to be made for the pious Bishop Frithesstan. This dates the stole to 905—915 A.D.

The whole of these precious relics are in the possession of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. They are among the objects which render the Chapter Library one of the most deeply interesting places that the student of early Christian times in England can visit.

Prof. J. H. Middleton made the following remarks with reference to the silks exhibited by the President. At the time when the Normans conquered Northern Sicily, towards the end of the 11th century, a very flourishing school of Arab silk weavers had been established there for more than a century. The Norman Kings, who highly appreciated the beauty of these silken stuffs, granted special privileges to the Arab weavers, so that they continued to work their silk looms under the rule of the Christian conquerors ; thus from the 11th to the 14th century, Palermo continued to be the chief centre for the production of woven silk. During the greater part of that time silk weaving was not practised in any northern country, and to a very unimportant extent in Italy itself. Thus we find that the products of these Sicilian looms were exported widely throughout Europe, especially for ecclesiastical vestments, frontals, and dossals.

The Sacristy of St. Mary's Church, at Dantzic, possesses a very large collection of these beautiful stuffs, mostly in the form of copes and chasubles ; the Sacristies of St. Peter's and the Vatican Chapel, with many other Cathedral and Monastic collections in Italy, France, and Germany, are very rich in examples of these fabrics, employed for various ecclesiastical purposes. The Sacristy of Palermo Cathedral contains many fine specimens of the silks, and among them a chasuble made in the same loom as one of the stuffs from St. Cuthbert's grave—namely, that with the horseman and the sham Arabic borders.

The internal evidence of these two pieces of silk would show them to date from about the middle of the 11th century, or a little later, so that the stuff was probably of recent manufacture at the time of St. Cuthbert's translation. The founding of more than one Benedictine Monastery in Northern Sicily in the 11th century possibly explains the manner in which these Siculo-Arab stuffs came into the possession of the Benedictines of Durham.



At another General Meeting of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 22nd, a good paper was read by Mr. Keyser on the perishing old frescoes of Chippenham Church, five miles from Newmarket. The chief subjects of these frescoes are St. Christopher, the martyrdom of St. Erasmus with all its horrible details, and St. Michael weighing souls with the Blessed Virgin interceding on the souls' behalf. There was also an interesting discussion on the age of Deerhurst Church, Mr. Rule arguing in favour of a Norman, and Professor Middleton of a Saxon date. In our opinion the Professor had the best of the argument.



At a Meeting of the LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, held on November 5th, an exhaustive paper was read by Reverend E. F. Letts on the thirty misereres or subcellae of the choir stalls of Manchester Cathedral. He came to the conclusion that three separate hands were employed in the carving of these sixteenth century misereres. At the winter conversations of the same society, held in the Manchester Town Hall, the Rev. G. F. Browne read a paper on "Pre-Norman Sculptured Stones in Lancashire." Mr. Browne showed that the county was specially rich in work of this kind, and instanced carving on stones

at Heysham, Halton, Whalley, Winwick, and Bolton that took us back to the time of the Heptarchy. At the December meeting, a paper was read by Mr. Haworth "On the Dedication of Ancient Churches in South Lancashire and Cheshire."

Among the papers that promise to be of interest and value during the second half of the winter session, are "Quaker Lancashire Literature of the 17th century," by Colonel Fishwick, F.S.A., and "Some further points of interest about East Lancashire Flints," by Dr. Colley March.



THE Winter Session of the BRADFORD HISTORICAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY was opened in October by a paper of Mr. Pritchett, of Darlington, on "The Great Medieval House of Neville." The first part related to the history of the family, and the second part to a description of the castles they built or enlarged in the north of England. The second part was of great value, being illustrated by elaborate ground plans and diagrams, Middleham Castle having been specially surveyed for the purpose. Other papers promised to the society for this session are:—"The Early Days of the Drama in Bradford," on the "Reverend Dr. Scoresby," on "The Electoral History of Bradford," and on "Gleanings from old Halifax life."



THE most important work in which the DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY has recently interested itself is in connection with the important discovery and unearthing of the great Norman keep of Duffield Castle, which was demolished in the reign of Henry III., and has since lain under the sod. The foundations show it to have been nearly 100 feet square, and consequently by far the most important of the Norman strongholds north of the Tower of London. Archaeologists will be well repaid for a visit to this interesting site. It is within five minutes' walk of Duffield Station, the first station on the main Midland system north of Derby. The site commands an old ford across the Derwent, and was for a long period in Roman occupation; a great variety of Roman pottery has been found. The site was afterwards used for an Anglo-Saxon burh, with outer earthworks; remains of interments of this period have been brought to light. The great Earl Ferrers afterwards utilised the spot for the erection of a massive stronghold, which was demolished two centuries later owing to the repeated rebellion of his descendants. The visitor to Duffield Castle will be fortunate if he finds Mr. Bland, the local school-master, to whose energy and perseverance the disclosure and preservation of these important remains are chiefly due; from him intelligent information can be readily obtained.

The Derbyshire Society is specially energetic in publication and illustration. The forthcoming journal, to be issued to members in February, promises to keep up the reputation of this young association. It will contain a long and fully illustrated account of the remains of Duffield Castle, and the "finds" on the site, with ground plans of the castle and earthworks.



THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND NATURAL HISTORY held its autumnal meeting on 5th October, visiting the town of Sudbury in the morning, and the adjacent parishes of Chilton and Acton during the latter part of the day. At All Saints' Church, a paper was read by the vicar, Rev. C. J. Stower. Several constructive features of a previous building were pointed out. The fine unique pulpit of 1490, and the "priest's chamber," over the vestry, were objects of special interest. An ancient timbered house in Cross Street was next visited. This building was at one time the "Salter's Hall," erected, it is said, by one, Walter Cony, a distinguished merchant. The quaint carvings on the bracket of the oriel window naturally arrested the attention of the company. The representation of a man holding a coney, or rabbit, and having a hound between his feet, and on either side a castled elephant and a lion, elicited the suggestion, strangely enough it would appear made for the first time, that in the carving there was a punning allusion to the name of the builder, the resemblance of the object, held by the man, to a rabbit, not having been previously traced. The party,

passing the site of a former church, St. Sepulchre's, proceeded to St. Gregory's Church, where the rector, the Rev. A. L. Green, briefly described the salient features of the edifice. Here the reputed head of Simon de Sudbury is preserved in a niche in the vestry, with a parchment scroll containing particulars of his life. The gateway of a college, founded by him, for six secular priests, still remains. The present Church of St. Gregory is probably the third structure. There was originally a crypt or sacristy under the sacrairum, and the external arches of the window remain. The tomb of Thomas Carter, a benefactor to the Sudbury poor, has a long Latin inscription, ending quaintly with :—

" Traveller, I will relate a wondrous thing.
On the day upon which the above mentioned
Thomas Carter breathed out his soul, a
Sudbury camel went through the eye of a needle !
Go, and should you be rich do likewise. Farewell."



A LYCHNOSCOPE, and certain consecration crosses, with the font and its rich and unique cover of tabernacle work, are objects of extreme interest. A panel, exhibiting Sir John Schorn in the act of conjuring the devil into a boot, formerly a part of one of the rood screens in the town, is preserved here. At St. Peter's Church, Mr. W. W. Hodson read a paper descriptive of the building. The chancel is a remarkable example of orientation. The parcloses screens are fine examples of perpendicular work, the rood canopy, printed and gilded, still remains. The underground sacristy now answers its original purpose. The pulpit tapestry frontal, with the arms of James I., and the mediæval alderman's pall or Guild burying cloth, are still to be seen. At the Town Hall, the records were displayed, and an interesting collection of paintings, engravings, prints, &c., mostly illustrative of old Sudbury, were exhibited. An able and exhaustive paper was read by Mr. Hodson. By the kindness of the Mayor of Sudbury, the Corporation Regalia was inspected. Dr. Holden exhibited a large geological section, and briefly explained the chief features of the neighbourhood. At the general meeting of the members afterwards held, Lord Henniker, G.L.D., was elected President of the Institute, in the room of Lord John Hervey, resigned. Later in the day, Chilton Hall and Church, the latter containing the fine monuments of the Crane family, were visited, and a visit of a most interesting character was made to Acton Church, celebrated for the noted brass of Robert de Bures, 1302, the finest military brass in existence, and the well-known Jennins monuments, &c.



THE progress of the AYR AND GALLOWAY ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION during the past year has been highly satisfactory. In accordance with a resolution of the general meeting of 1885, the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright has been added to the district already embraced by the association, and the number of members has also largely increased. During the year there was issued to members the charters of the Abbey of Crossraguel, in two volumes, edited by Mr. Forbes Hunter-Blair, and illustrated with upwards of 30 plates, drawn and presented by Mr. Morris, architect. The forthcoming volume of collections, to be issued in 1887, promises to be of exceptional interest, and will contain, among other articles, an account of the exploration of a remarkable cave on the estate of Captain Blair, of Blair, in North Ayrshire; a paper by Sir Herbert Maxwell, M.P., on the extremely interesting series of rock sculptures, discovered lately in Wigtonshire; a notice of the very beautiful enamelled object found in Kirkcudbright; a discussion of the ancient burial place, called the Skelmorlie aisle, by Mr. Dobie-Wilson; and a transcript of the long lost Protocol Book of Mason of Ayr, which was accidentally discovered amongst some of the odd lots at the sale of the library of the late Mr. Whitefoord Mackenzie, in Edinburgh, and is now in the library of Mr. Dickson, the keeper of the Historical Department of Her Majesty's General Register House, who has kindly permitted it to be printed by the society.



PERMISSION has just been obtained by the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society to dig and explore in the CAMP FIELD, MANCHESTER. Considerable

expectations have been excited, for many good Roman antiquities have been discovered at different times on that site.



THERE is considerable activity amongst lovers of old CHURCH PLATE, and it seems as if within a few years the valuable work of enumerating, classifying, and illustrating the entire church plate of England would be satisfactorily accomplished. Mr. W. H. St. John Hope has made good progress with his volume on Derbyshire. The Reverend Andrew Trollope is publishing by subscription "An Inventory of the Church Plate of Leicestershire, with some account of the donors thereof." It promises to be of an excellent and exhaustive character. Messrs. Clarke and Hodgson, of Leicester, receive the names of subscribers.



MESSRS. BEMROSE AND SONS will shortly publish by subscription, in two quarto volumes, an important work, entitled, "THREE CENTURIES OF DERBYSHIRE ANNALS." In this publication all the salient points of the luminous records of the county of Derby will be given, from the time of Queen Elizabeth downwards, and much new light will be thrown upon provincial administration during interesting historical epochs. The work, which will be edited by Rev. Dr. Cox, has been undertaken at the express suggestion, and by the authority of the Court of Quarter Sessions.



ONE of the two works selected for issue by the Camden Society for the year 1887-8, will be of special and remarkable interest. Dr. Jessop is to edit "VISITATIONS OF NORFOLK MONASTERIES." The work will contain minute details of the condition of certain monasteries immediately before their dissolution.



THE comparatively little use made by students, especially by ecclesiologists, of LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY is surprising. Its 30,000 volumes can be so promptly consulted, and its manuscript treasures of a certain class are, of course, unique. The registers of the See of Canterbury deal not only with the jurisdiction of a bishopric, but, being of metropolitical character, are of supreme importance with regard to the general history of the Church and the nation. Not a few seem to suppose that there is some special difficulty attending a visit to Lambeth Library. On the contrary, it is the easiest of all our great libraries to consult, and, by recent regulations of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is open almost daily. The precise times during which the library is open to the public (excepting Easter, Christmas, and September) are:—Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.—from April to July, both months inclusive, until 5 p.m., and during the forenoon of Tuesday.



TWO small but excellent works, both of them brimful of illustrations, have just lately been put forth by the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE; the one, a new catalogue of the inscribed and sculptured stones of the Roman period belonging to the society, and preserved in the Black Gate Museum; the other, an account of the Pilgrimage of the Roman Wall. No museum is so rich in the memorials of the dominion of the Romans in Britain as that belonging to this society, and every one of the 100 pages of this catalogue abounds with woodcuts. The very turning over of the leaves helps us to realise the completeness of the sway that the great military empire once exercised over Britain. The second work gives a thoroughly interesting and graphic account of the pilgrimage of the Roman Wall by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, in conjunction with the members of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian Society. The pilgrimage extended from June 26th to July 3rd. It is 37 years since a like pilgrimage of antiquaries was undertaken over the same route, and Dr. Bruce was the trusted pilot in 1849, as he was also in 1886. The illustrations and letterpress are descriptive of castles, churches, &c., that were noted on the route, as well as of Norman-British antiquities. Each of these desirable little works can be obtained by the public for half-a-crown.

DR. BRUCE and Mr. Ferguson have recently been examining the CAMP OF RAVENGLASS, for the purpose of advising Lord Muncaster with regard to excavations to be undertaken on the site. Ravenglass is close upon the sea coast ; two rivers run into the sea there, and at full tide a magnificent bay is formed. At present this is to a large extent silted up, but previous to that having taken place, it was a bay that would have held the navies of the world, so to speak ; and it can easily be conceived how important this Ravenglass would be during the period of the Roman occupation. Whitehaven was a very inferior place in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and Maryport has only been in existence a few years. For long Workington was the only port of any importance. Ravenglass appears to have been a port in which ships took refuge. Lord Muncaster had made some excavations before they went ; the outline of the camp was quite distinct, but the camp itself was in a state of thorough ruin. They saw some fragments of Roman earthenware, but comparatively few. Lord Muncaster requested them to suggest a strip of ground on which he might make further excavations, and they did so, but on returning to examine the work done they found the foundation of the walls, but nothing more. Stone is very scarce in that neighbourhood, and the place has been entirely robbed for building modern houses. Camden mentions this station, and says that he heard of two Roman altars having been found there, but he does not give the altars. Modern writers have to a large extent overlooked this reference. On the south side, on the outside of the camp, are the very important remains of a Villa, the masonry of which is hard and strong, the walls being 12 feet high. There are two windows in it precisely similar to the one noted at Cilurnum, but only one side of the window existed. The masonry was remarkably good.



THE Annual Meeting of the YORKSHIRE GEOLOGICAL AND POLYTECHNIC SOCIETY was held at Wakefield in November. Mr. Mortimer, F.G.S., read a remarkable and original paper on "Habitation Terraces in the East Riding." The terraces described were lance-shaped, as platforms, and not to be confounded with cultivation terraces, so common in the vicinity of old villages. They occur on many of the steep hill-sides of the wold valleys, usually on that side which faces the morning or mid-day sun. Sometimes one, but oftener two or three, run along the side of the valley parallel with one another. They are from 100 to 200 yards in length, and 15 feet to 21 feet broad. Mr. Mortimer considers that they were made as sites for primitive dwellings. Several examples in Raindale, Fimber, Burdale, and other places were described. They have, he thinks, relation to a very early period of man's existence in this country, and are probably the first earthworks constructed. The wold intrenchments cross the terraces, and were evidently constructed at a subsequent period. Mr. Davis, F.S.A., at the same meeting, read a valuable paper on "The Relative Age of the Remains of Man in Yorkshire," in which he referred to the lake dwellings south of Bridlington. These lake dwellings are of peculiar interest to the archaeologist, as they are the first of the kind discovered in England ; they must have been erected at the time when the Holderness was under water. Mr. Holmes also gave a paper on "Pre-Historic Remains on Rombald's Moor."



A VALUABLE contribution to the history of the See of Exeter has been made by Dr. Brushfield, in a paper just printed by the DEVONSHIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE, ART, AND LITERATURE. It is a sketch of the life of John Catrik, worked out with much pains from the best sources. Catrik was consecrated Bishop of St. David's in 1414, translated to Coventry and Lichfield in 1415, and again translated to Exeter in 1419. Though holding the emoluments of these sees, he never exercised episcopal functions in England, being a diplomatic agent to the Papal Court. He was one of the English representatives at the Council of Florence, and an elector of Martin V. Bishop Catrik only held the See of Exeter for a few weeks, dying at Florence on December 28th, 1419. A variety of errors have been made by writers as to the place of his interment, but he really was buried in the Church of Santa Croce, Florence, where the white marble slab, with the effigy of the Bishop in low-relief, still remains. Of this tomb, Dr. Brushfield gives an illustration. Since reading this paper, we have consulted the Lichfield Episcopal Registers, and find, beyond doubt, that he was never present

in that cathedral city during the four years he held the see. The diocese was administered by a Vicar General, and the episcopal offices performed by a variety of suffragans acting under Bishop Catrik's commission, who is tersely described as being *in remotis*.



THE NORTH OXFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY have now in the press a secular account of the parish of Fritwell. An ecclesiastical account of the same parish, with illustrations of the church of St. Olaf, and of the striking Norman tympanum over the south door, was issued by the society in 1884.



THE nineteenth volume of collections, historical and archaeological, relating to Montgomeryshire, which was issued by the POWYS-LAND CLUB in November, well sustains the reputation of this painstaking and energetic society. It includes, *inter alia*, a list of early Montgomeryshire wills, from the Hereford Registry, beginning in 1542; a history of the parish of Llanbrynmair; a continuation of the excellent series of papers on the Half-Timbered Houses of Montgomeryshire, by Mr. Pryce; and further Royalist Composition papers. The members are also fortunate in obtaining, through the generosity of their president, the Earl of Powis, a most valuable and bulky additional volume on the Herbert Manuscripts at Powis Castle. This volume is divided into three parts; the first part is miscellaneous, 1586-1735; the second part gives the correspondence of Sir Edward Herbert, Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Court, and afterwards First Lord Herbert of Chirbury, 1614-1626; and the third part contains the despatches of Sir Edward Herbert for 1619. This is a work of really national interest and value. It is interesting to find among the miscellanea an Order of Council, dated April 28th, 1660, revoking a previous order for the demolition of Red Castle (now Powis Castle); but the outworks were to be demolished, and certain breaches were to be made in the walls "to the end it may thereby be made indefensible in case of any trouble or insurrection that may happen hereafter."



MR. G. T. CLARK, F.S.A., the well-known authority on mediæval military architecture, has made, at the request of the Council, a detailed survey of the condition of the CITY WALLS OF YORK, in connection with their proposed restoration, which will shortly be placed before the Estates Committee for consideration. It is not the first time that Mr. Clark has turned his attention to these ancient walls, for a few years ago he wrote an interesting article for the Royal Archaeological Society, on "The Defences of York." The walls and gates as now standing, making a circuit of upwards of two miles, stand on the line of, and replace or represent, the works which were here erected about the time of the Norman Conquest. But in many places they also coincide with the far older Roman walls.



THERE is probably no book of this winter season for which scholars and historical students are more anxiously looking than Mr. Maxwell Lyte's "HISTORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD DOWN TO THE YEAR 1530," which Messrs. Macmillan and Co. will now speedily issue. The Deputy-Keeper of the Rolls is well qualified for his task, and it is not probable that expectations will in this case be disappointed. The writer's chief aim has been, as we are told by the *Athenaeum*, to trace the origin and development of the University, and its relation towards the authorities claiming civil or ecclesiastical jurisdiction in Oxford during the Middle ages. He has, therefore, recorded at some length the successive incidents of the protracted struggles of "Town and Gown."



THE Mayor of Colchester has reported to the Society of Antiquaries the discovery of a Roman pavement at COLCHESTER, and of various Roman remains at BRIGHTLINGSEA.



AT a meeting of the ROYAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, held on December 2nd, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite communicated a paper on an ANKER HOLD, lately dis-

covered at St. Leonard's Church, Bengeo (Herts.) The Church, dating from the 12th century, consists of a nave and chancel, terminating in an apse. Some years ago a new church was built in the village, and the old one was then dismantled, and has since ceased to be used as a place of worship. During the last few years repairs have been executed to prevent the building from falling into decay. Shortly after this work was commenced "a curious hole was discovered in the chancel wall, just at the turn of the apse on the North side. It is about 4ft. high by 20 inches wide." Various were the suggestions to account for this hole, but none were satisfactory, till a second hole was discovered a few months since, about the same size as the former, but cut only part of the way through the wall. Above these, right and left, two smaller holes were found, such as might have received the ends of timbers. Mr. Micklithwaite suggested that a wooden hut had been built against the wall of the church, probably formed of stud and clay daubing, and had served as an anker's den. The hole opening into the church would have enabled the recluse to join in the worship at the altar. Mr. Micklethwaite concluded his paper with some interesting remarks on the Anchorites that formerly existed in this country.



THE quarterly meeting of the NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PRESERVING THE MEMORIALS OF THE DEAD was held on November 19th, when a valuable paper was read by Mr. Arthur E. Street on the interesting features of the Church of St. Mary, Luton. This was followed by a paper by Mr. Walter Lovell on "The Annals of Ely." The Society is interesting itself in the preservation of the historical monuments in the church of Sheriff Hutton, Yorks.



THE KENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY held its last annual meeting, at Rochester, when Mr. W. H. St. John Hope, F.S.A., led the members to various portions of the ancient wall, which remain upon the north and east sides of the town, but are very little known. The northern portions stand behind small houses on "The Common," facing the river Medway. One fine bastion at the north-east angle is nearly perfect. Mr. Hope pointed out a carved portion of the eastern wall, behind Eagle Alley, which he believes to have been the south-east corner of the original wall. If it be so, then at this point would begin that part of the eastern wall which was added in the fourteenth century by the monks of St. Andrew's Priory. Two Elizabethan houses, just outside the eastern wall of the city, were visited by the Society. One, called Eastgate House, is in the High Street; the other, on the edge of a park-like common called "The Vines" (where the monks of old grew vines), is known as the Restoration House, because King Charles II. slept there, on his journey, in 1660, up from Dover to London. The remains of one hall of the ancient Episcopal Palace, formerly occupied by good Bishop Fisher, but seldom heard of, even by residents in Rochester, were visited by permission of General Thomas, who lives therein. Mr. Brenchley Rye's interesting paper, respecting this old Palace, showed that Erasmus had been a guest there, when visiting Bishop Fisher, more than once. Rochester Cathedral was visited under the guidance of Mr. Hope, who has done more to unravel its architectural history than any previous investigator. Aided by his admirably constructed plan of the church, Mr. Hope made clear the complicated series of additions and alterations in the cathedral of Gundulf and Ernulf. At Rochester Castle, Mr. Stephen Aveling gave a lucid account of the building, which was *not* erected by Gundulf, as has been generally supposed. A paper by Mr. Gomme, respecting Boley Hill, was heard with interest at the subsequent conversazione. The Hill seems to have been the site of judicial gatherings, or moots, of our Saxon or Old English forefathers. The Society also visited, on the following day, various churches and houses, which were described by Canon Scott Robertson. Gillingham Church; Bloor's Place, in Rainham, the fragment of a very early Tudor House; Rainham Church, with its fine "decorated" chest, its fragment of panelling, painted with the badge of Edward IV., the *rose en soleil* in each panel, and its statues and vaults of the Tufton family, were visited in the forenoon. Afterwards, the Society proceeded to Upchurch, with its curious spire in two parts, and its remains of an Early English fresco on the south aisle wall; to Newington

church, where much fresco work remains upon the walls of the north aisle ; and to Hartlip church. The 16th volume of the Society's proceedings, *Archæologia Cantiana*, has recently been issued. It is a thick volume of more than 500 pages, illustrated by 55 plates or woodcuts, and edited, like its immediate predecessors, by Canon Scott Robertson. In this most admirable volume, every branch of archaeology is touched upon. Mr. George Payne, F.S.A., describes Roman interments, and a Roman leaden coffin found near Sittingbourne ; the British camp at Squerryes is delineated, and the reliquary of the Saxon St. Eanswith, found in the north chancel wall of Folkestone church, is engraved and described by the Editor ; the Norman and mediæval fortress, Tonbridge Castle, is well illustrated by Mr. J. F. Wadmore ; the work done at the restoration of the celebrated Norman church at Barfreston, is narrated by Mr. R. C. Hussey, F.S.A. ; the churches at Betersden, Lullingstone, Chevening, Erith, Charing, and West Wickham, are ably described and illustrated ; early Churchwardens' Accounts (1484-1514) at St. Dunstan's, Canterbury, are printed by Mr. Cowper ; the cost of many articles from 1589 to 1649 is illustrated by Mr. Dorinan's copy of the *Sandwich Book of Orphans* ; an almost unique example of a gentleman's Expense Book during the Commonwealth, is found in that of Mr. James Masters' ; and a valuable addition to our knowledge of Church Plate is afforded by the Society's Chronological List of Old Church Plate in Kent, made between A.D. 1485 and 1760, by Canon Scott Robertson.



THE Church of St. MARY'S PRIORY, OLD MALTON, which was built by Eustace Fitz-John in 1150, is the only Gilbertine church left in England, and the late Sir Gilbert Scott, after visiting it, said :—“ Should anything happen to the church it would be a calamity, as the loss of a magnificent remain of one of the noblest periods of mediæval art. No period is, in my opinion, so replete with beauty and vigour and original art, and very few examples of this are finer than the work at Old Malton, which, I presume, dates about 1190, or in the later years of the great transition from Romanesque to Pointed Architecture, and is a most valuable national monument, the loss of which would be *irreparable*.” On the report then submitted by Sir Gilbert Scott, Earl Fitzwilliam expended £3,000 in preserving the west front. A further sum of £3,000 is now required to preserve the remainder of the fabric, which is in imminent danger. The work to be undertaken is strictly “preservation” ; not a single feature of the old church will be altered. Under these circumstances, and considering that it is the only church extant of the only religious order ever founded in England, we make an exception to what must be a rule of the *Reliquary*, in appealing for support to antiquaries and ecclesiologists generally, and in stating that subscriptions so urgently needed may be sent to the Vicar (the Rev. E. A. B. Pitman), or to the churchwardens.



THE last excursion for the year 1886 of the ST. ALBAN'S ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY was made on September 15th, when the members visited the eastern side of the county, under the guidance of Rev. J. Griffith, LL.D. The little, disused church of St. Leonard, Bengeo, was visited ; its apsidal Norman chancel is now being restored by Mr. Gerard Gosselin, of Bengeo Hall, who explained its interesting features. It is here that the remains of an Ankerhold have been found since the visit of the Society. Ware Church and Ware Priory were visited in the afternoon ; at the latter place, Mr. Walters read some interesting notes on the Franciscan Friary, established there in the middle of the fourteenth century.



THOUGH archaeological “progress and development” are excellent things in their way, the best work, after all, that the Societies can undertake is that of PRESERVATION, and so the last of these quarterly notes shall deal with that branch of archaeology. Good, though quiet work in this direction has been done during the past quarter by the county societies of Middlesex, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire ; but the parent association, we are glad to see, has of late been coming more to the front, and assuming that position of general control for which it is so specially suited—nay, that it is almost bound to take. A remonstrance or a deputation from

the SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES will often avert mischief, with which a local or provincial society is almost powerless to cope. At one of the last meetings of the Society, the President was able to report that the Roman baths at Bath had been twice visited, on behalf of the Society, by Messrs. Midleton, Hope, and Micklethwaite, and that an explicit promise had been given by the city surveyor, and by the Chairman of the Bath's Committee, that the Roman remains shall be preserved intact, and shall not be covered up or concealed. The Society of Antiquaries is also interesting itself in the preservation of the remains of the old Arch-episcopal Palace at Croydon, which were threatened with destruction.

Reviews and Notices of New Books.

OLD COOKERY BOOKS AND ANCIENT CUISINE: By W. Carew Hazlitt. *Elliot Stock.* There are, alas, not a few of us, we fear, who have passed middle age, and whose digestive powers are so disorganised, that we look upon eating solely as a restorative process, imperatively demanded by nature, and envy those inhabitants of the moon, of Munchausen fame, who "lose no time at their meals, but open their left side and place the whole quantity at once in their stomachs, then shut it till the same day in the next month, for they never indulge themselves with food more than twelve times in a year." But the most confirmed dyspeptic, as well as the most curious epicure, might readily find pleasurable reading in this charming little book of Mr. Hazlitt's. Almost our only quarrel with it is in connection with the title. It is not a mere dry catalogue of the bibliography of old cookery books, nor is it a startling collection of the horrors and curiosities of former methods of tickling the palate or satiating the stomach; but it is an agreeably written and most painstaking essay, appropriately divided into chapters, on the food of the English since they have been a nation. In fact, "The Food of the English," with the present title as a subsidiary one, is recommended to the author, should a second edition be demanded. As a matter of bibliography, the chapters on Cookery Books might be somewhat better arranged, and be rendered rather more complete. We did not notice in these pages any reference, for instance, to May's "Accomplished Cook," 1665, nor to the "Accomplished Lady's Rich Closet of Varieties, or Ingenious Gentlewoman's Delightful Companion," 1653. In the latter of these treatises, the "gentlewoman being at table" is warned that she must not "smack like a pig, nor venture to eat spoonmeat so hot that the tears stand in your eyes, which is as unseemly as the gentlewoman who pretended to have as little a stomach as she had a mouth, and therefore would not swallow her peas by spoonfuls, but took them one by one, and cut them in two before she would eat them." The careful housewife may, also, learn much from these pages in the way of adopting certain early receipts; though she might not care to make cock ale, by taking "ten gallons of ale and a large cock, the older the better, parboil the cock, flea him, and stamp him in a stone mortar till his bones are broken," etc., etc.; still, many a useful hint can be picked up, as, for instance, in variety of pickles, such as ashen keys and broom buds, the former of which we know to be excellent, and still used in certain parts of Dorsetshire. Other receipts, especially for old-fashioned cakes, read so appetising that for the moment we long for the powers that quaint old Fuller attributes to the great eater of Kent, whom he so quaintly enshrines among his Worthies, who did eat with ease thirty dozens of pigeons at one meal, and at another fourscore rabbits and eighteen yards of black pudding, London measure.



SOCIETY IN THE ELIZABETHAN AGE: By Hubert Hall. *Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey and Co.*—We lose no time in saying that this is a remarkable book, a most remarkable book, and destined, we believe, to make no small impression upon the reading public. There is no reign of an English sovereign about which the average Englishman of average education has formed such wrong conclusions, as

that of the Virgin Queen. Religious prejudice has been so inextricably mixed up with every detail of the times of Elizabeth, that calm judgment has been almost impossible. Nay, those who have professed to be dispassionate historians, and who could write without much bias of other epochs, have deliberately perverted some facts and have suppressed many others, when dealing with the last half of the sixteenth century. There is all the more reason, perhaps, to trust Mr. Hubert Hall, because he makes no great profession of being judicial in all his estimates, or colourless in his opinions. Nay, his own views and predilections are so obvious that they can readily be discounted. But, after everything has been thoroughly and liberally discounted, the "glorious days of good Queen Bess" come out sadly tarnished and bedraggled. And this is what it must come to, as the few students of English sixteenth century times (since the stores of the Record Office have been arranged) know full well, namely, a very great deduction in the usual popular verdict on this important and most critical reign. Mr. Hubert Hall is a well known and most capable official of the Public Record Office, and has already won his spurs as an author; so that we might be confident, had we no special knowledge of our own, that he would not risk his reputation in careless work or hasty generalisations. Moreover, the writer of this notice has a good and first-hand knowledge of many of the Domestic State Papers of Elizabeth's reign, and this knowledge amply bears out Mr. Hall's statements and supports him in many of his conclusions. Though the work of a careful antiquary, the greater part of this volume is of an eminently popular character, and the reader will rise from its perusal with a truer notion, vividly stamped upon the mind, of the Elizabethan age than could have been gained by the perusal of any other half-dozen volumes, including the memorable work of Mr. Froude. The book is divided into three parts; grouping, in each case round special individuals, picturesquely expressed and often startling facts as to life and times. The first part is "In the Country," and is subdivided into Landlord, Steward, and Tenant; the second part is "In Town," and deals with Burgess, Merchant, and Host; whilst the third part is called "At the Court," and tells of the Courtier, the Churchman, the Official, and the Lawyer. Then follow ample appendices of original papers, in proof of the accuracy of the statements, and in support of the surmises in the work itself. This book is certain to see another edition, or we are much mistaken; and we offer to Mr. Hall the suggestion that he should lessen the appendix (especially the latter part, which has been previously printed,) and increase the *dramatis personæ*. It would be of great value if we had this vivid but accurate writer's summing up of a Privy Councillor and a Pursuivant of this reign. Could he not take Lord Burleigh for the one, and Richard Topcliffe for the other? When reading the amusing but painful chapter on Cox, Bishop of Ely, it is necessary to recollect, that though, alas, he seems to be a fair type of the bishops of the reign, more worthy prelates could be found; nor should it be assumed that the Reformation was in itself responsible for all the evils of the times. Mr. Symond's just issued work on *The Renaissance in Italy and the Catholic Reaction* should be read as a corrective, with all its insight into the foulness of unreformed Italy. Still, taken as a whole, this book is emphatically the best, because it is the truest, work on the Elizabethan age that has yet come from the press. It will startle many, and its graphic chapters forbid any flinging of it aside when once taken up. The numerous plates, several of them coloured, which are facsimiles of plans, documents, and drawings of the day, add much to the value of this volume; and the publishers have made it in every way attractive.



RECENT EGYPTIAN DISCOVERIES CONCERNING JOSEPH: By David Burnett, *Elliot Stock*.—In this little book of about 100 pages, Mr. David Burnett, a member of the Society of Biblical Archaeology, has put in a clear, attractive, and able way all the recent and most interesting discoveries with respect to the chronology and times of Joseph. It is, moreover, only fair to Mr. Burnett to add that this unpretentious work is no mere compilation, but gives plain indication of careful research, and shows considerable powers of assimilation. The most interesting and original part is the third chapter, wherein is given a full description and explanation of an old hieroglyphic tombstone now in the British Museum. This stone, which was found some years ago with other sepulchral

remains at Abydos, has hitherto escaped particular attention. Its date is about eighteen hundred years before the Christian era. From this old tombstone, now some four thousand years old, there has been gleaned, with apparent accuracy, much that throws light upon the history of Joseph in his slave condition. Mr. Burnett seems to have thoroughly established that the date of Joseph's birth was B.C. 1919, and the year of his death B.C. 1809.



A HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE (Popular County Histories) : By John Pendleton, *Elliot Stock*. — Mr. Walter Rye's History of Norfolk, in this series, was so thoroughly good, fresh, and entertaining, that it perhaps puts others at a disadvantage ; still, it must be confessed that, with every inclination to look favourably on a work pertaining to a county so thoroughly familiar to us, this book about Derbyshire is most disappointing. The style is pleasant, chatty, and gossiping ; and those who may never have read aught else save the cheapest guide-books about Derbyshire, or who may never have set foot in the county, may very possibly be satisfied with this production. But the work is essentially a compilation, and that of a watery character. The late Mr. Llewellyn Jewitt's "Ballads of Derbyshire" is drawn upon heavily, in a wholesale fashion, and one or two other authors are treated in a like manner. Both patience and space are lacking for a longer notice, or many errors of omission and commission could be pointed out. We are indeed sorry that conscience compels us to write thus unfavourably of Mr. Pendleton's effort.

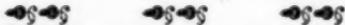


CHAPTERS FROM FAMILY CHESTS, 2 vols. : By Edward Walford, M.A. *Hurst and Blackett*. — In these two volumes, the industrious Mr. Walford has put together a great number of chatty, pleasant chapters. The great majority of the narratives deal with well known historical incidents pertaining to great families that have often been told before, so that the title of the work is a little misleading, for it might be expected that many unknown and hitherto closely kept secrets, had been extracted from private family muniments. Nevertheless, the stories and incidents are, for the most part, excellently told, and will yield much entertainment to those who do not care for patient investigation or accurate details. There is hardly a dry page throughout the two volumes. The names of a few of the short chapters will give a good idea of the contents of these volumes :—The Escape of Lady Ogilvy ; The Shepherd Earl of Cumberland ; A Right Noble Cavendish ; A Tragedy in the House of Montgomery ; Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat ; The Murder of Lord Charlemont ; The Eglinton Tournament ; and The Gallant Sir John Chandos. The wild story of "Wild" Darrell of Littlecote is naturally looked for, and as naturally found ; but the reader of this weird tale should read the historical clearing up of much pertaining to the Darrells, in Mr. Hall's new work on the "Elizabethan age." Even Mr. Walford's almost proverbial accuracy and knowledge of family history may occasionally be found at fault ; and we notice one or two errors in the multiplicity of matters herein treated. The first volume opens with an account of the Haigs of Bemersyde, one of the most interesting and oldest of the Commoner families of Great Britain. The history of this family was most worthily written by Mr. Russell, in 1881, in a volume of some 500 pages ; but Mr. Walford makes a variety of mistakes—John de Haig, who fought with Wallace at Stirling Bridge, was the fifth, not the sixth, laird. The terrific thunder-storm that suddenly burst forth at the very moment of the interment of James Haig at Dryburgh Abbey, in 1854, is not a matter of hearsay, but has been long ago attested, in *Notes and Queries*, by Rev. Prebendary Randolph, who conducted the service. The idea of the country side was that this storm betokened the overthrow of Thomas the Rhymer's prophecy, uttered six centuries before :—

"Tyde what may betye,
Haig shall be Haig of Bemersyde,"

for it was generally supposed that James Haig was the last male descendant. Mr. Walford says that within a few hours, on the reading of the will, the truth of the Rhymer's prophecy was firmly re-established. But this is altogether wrong. The will left Bemersyde to his three maiden sisters, whom James supposed to be his

only kinsfolk. It was not until some fifteen years later that these maiden ladies, then resident at Rome, hearing of the reputation of Captain Haig, the favourite equerry of the Duke of Edinburgh (not of the Prince of Wales, as Mr. Walford says), but not then knowing for certain that he was in any way connected with them (as we know from family sources), decided upon making a joint will of succession to Bemersyde in his favour. It afterwards transpired, in a most remarkable way, that Captain, now Colonel, Haig was descended from an older branch of the Haigs of Bemersyde, who had been passed over more than two centuries before. Still, Colonel Haig is not the true immediate heir, as stated by Mr. Walford, for he had three brothers older than himself, at the time (1878) that he came into this historic property.



LEICESTERSHIRE PEDIGREES AND ROYAL DESCENTS, PART III. : by Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher, M.A. *Clark & Hodgson*.—We have received the third part of this carefully compiled work on Leicestershire pedigrees, wherein so large a section of the Leicestershire population are proved to have some strain of Royal blood in their veins. If the same ratio prevails, as we suppose it does, throughout the kingdom, those of Royal descent must at the present time number tens of thousands, and the fact, therefore, loses any special distinctive value. As the first part of this work was noticed at length in the last volume of the *Reliquary*, we now only record the fact that, in this third part, pedigrees of the following families are brought up to date :—Burdet and Thorp, of Burton Overy; Farnham, of Quarndon; Ashby, of Quenby; Ashby, of Naseby; Lillingston Johnson, of Ulverscroft; Johnson, of Berkby; Hanbury, of Church Langton; Pares, of Leicester and Kirby Frith; Carington and Smith, of Ashby Folville; Vaughan, of Leicester; Halford, of Wistow; Tailby, of Skeffington; Freer, of Blaby; Wollaston, of Shenton; Woodcock, of Keyham; Parker, of Rothley Temple; and Fosbrooke, of Ravenstone.



THE DIVERSIONS OF A BOOK-WORM : by J. Roger Rees. *Elliot Stock*.—Mr. Rees, who recently produced a charming and well-received little work, entitled "The Pleasures of a Book-worm," has now given us a still more happy effort. "The Diversions of a Book-worm" breathes through every page that intense enjoyment of true books which cannot fail to communicate itself in a pleasurable way to all sharers of his tastes. There are six divisions :—The Book-worm's Study—Some other Folks' Studies—An Ideal Study—The Companions of the Book-worm : Friends in the Flesh—The Companions of the Book-worm : Dreams and Books—The Loved Books of some other Folk. Each chapter has its own charm, the opening one being a most dainty sample of graceful, winning English ; but perhaps the most attractive and the most quaintly original is the last, wherein our author discourses on the volumes that he would willingly add to his library, promising that "they should find comfortable quarters by the side of their brothers already secure in my affections ; nay, more than this, they should have full share of my love." Then follows a list of these special books, with brief notes as to their associations, which he covets after so gentle a fashion. The catalogue is most catholic, and includes the *Pindar* which Leigh Hunt had with him in prison, the *Sartor Resartus* that Stanley took with him to Africa, *Marryat's Novels* wherein Carlyle sought forgetfulness after the destruction of the manuscript of the first volume of his *French Revolution*, the *Meditations of Marcus Aurelius* which comforted the heart of Louis XVI. in his troubles in the Temple, the *Complete Angler* which Lamb loved as a friend, Abraham Lincoln's *Artemus Ward, his Book*, and the *Bible* from which John Knox's wife read to him in his last hours. Mr. Rees shows his love for Charles Lamb in various parts of these pleasant pages (as every book-worm surely must), and we can give him, we are sure, no higher or more congenial praise than by mentioning that his own book was placed, when we had read it, upon a favourite shelf of our study close to the *Essays* of the gentle Elia, and next to Forster's *Arrest of the Five Members*, which owes its chief value to the fact that it was given by the author to Barry Cornwall, and bears his name and tokens of his use. Mr. Stock has most creditably accomplished his share in making this little volume a pleasure to the reader.

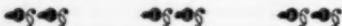
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION. *Washington, Government Printing Office, 1885.*—About 150 of the 900 pages of this great record of American enterprise are of special interest to archaeologists. The papers relating to anthropology in this report are of unusual extent and importance, and are all most fully illustrated. They include descriptions and engravings of the sculptured human heads and other objects of black basalt or hard lava found at Pantaleon, Guatemala; of the great variety of stone implements collected by M. Louis Guesde, of Pointe-à-Pitre, Guadalupe, over 200 of which are illustrated; of ancient mounds in Clinton county, Michigan; of ancient forts in Ogemaw county, Michigan; of a sketch of Flint Bridge, Licking county, Ohio; and of earthworks and mounds in Miami county, Ohio.



THE LAND OF LITTLE PEOPLE: poems by Frederick E. Weatherby, pictures by Jane M. Dealy. *Hildesheimer and Faulkner.* A *Reliquary* reviewer feels somewhat "at sea" with such a book as this before him. No amount of cunning can transform any part of its pages into matter that can fairly be said to be suitable for "a depositary for precious relics of....the pursuits of our forefathers"—but when publishers are good enough to forward anything so wholly delightful and winsome as this "Land of Little People," we should indeed be churlish "dry-as-dusts" to pass it by without any notice. However, antiquarians and editors are but human, and to our certain knowledge are not all childless bachelors; therefore, if only for the children of archaeologists, these few words are surely permissible. The pictures are one and all captivating and appropriately coloured. Our favourite one, though not the best in artistic merit, is "Leetle Jan," wherein a shy little five-year-old French lad standing outside a school, with fingers in mouth, is quite put out of countenance by a bevy of ten little blue frocked white capped sabboted maidens:—

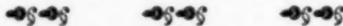
"Out of school they raced and ran,
Ten little maids demurely,
Won't you stay with us leetle Jan,
Stay and play with us surely."

There is true poetry and a pathos, that can be appreciated by children of an older growth, in some of the poems. More than one, in its quaint simplicity and deep suggestiveness, reminds us of Blake's "Songs of Innocence."



THE MAGAZINE OF ART. *Cassell and Company.* Cassell's Magazine of Art, the ninth volume of which was concluded last October, continues to maintain its high reputation. It is without exception, the most wonderful shilling's worth of true art now issued from the press. Historic and archaeological art is frequently not only well illustrated but well described in these pages. The last few numbers have fully sustained its reputation. In the September issue there are some valuable remarks by Mr. Stanley Lowe Poole, when describing a Venetian Azzimina of the sixteenth century, on Saracenic influence in Europe, which are of much value to students of church fabrics, and of other branches of ecclesiastical art. Mr. Poole says:—"In art the Saracens were no less potent masters than in letters, science, and philosophy. Who can suppose that such buildings as the great mosque at Cordova, or the Alhambra at Granada, could stand for centuries in the eyes of Europe without bearing fruit in the ornament of Christian architecture? But Spain was not by any means the sole channel of intercourse between Christian and Mussulman. Sicily, from the Ninth to the Thirteenth Century, was in reality a Mohammedan country; and Sicily was a centre of artistic industry—of rich silver inlay, ivory carving, silk weaving, and the like—which furnished the models for the workmen of mediæval Europe. The robes of emperors and the chasubles of prince-bishops came from the looms of the Saracen weavers of Palermo, and even the caskets in which such precious garments were preserved were sometimes the work of the Sicilian Moslem. The celebrated Bayeux casket, with its plating of chased silver and its Arabic inscriptions, is an example

in point. It is not too much to say that the famous silk fabrics and gold tissues of Italy were almost wholly Saracenic in design and colouring. There are two excellent illustrated articles by Mr. Beck in the October and November issues of "Some Historic Stores." Some grand specimens of state gloves of the Sixteenth Century are given, glittering with gold and silver lace, bright with crimson velvet, and sparkling with embroidery of seed pearls. There are also drawings and descriptions of Shakespeare's gloves, now in the possession of Mr. Furness, of Philadelphia; of the gloves worn by Charles II at the battle of Worcester; and of a pair that originally belonged to Oliver Cromwell.



THE LITERATURE OF LOCAL INSTITUTIONS: by George Laurence Gomme, F.S.A. *Elliot Stock.* Mr. Gomme's name is a synonymous term for accuracy and research, and this small book most fully sustains his well-earned reputation. Its 250 pages are brimful of stores that are invaluable to all who are interested in local institutions; and in that which pertained to the "making of England," in connection with village communities or municipal townships. The work is primarily one of reference, and gives lists of books with explanatory notes, in connection with each branch of the subject; but it also abounds in careful and weighty deductions with respect to the facts accumulated, and is, withal, in many places most readable. Mr. Gomme treats of the Shire, the Hundred, Municipal Government, Guilds, the Manor, and the Township and Parish. Mr. Gomme modestly remarks in his preface that it is useless to suppose that his lists of book titles are altogether complete, and this is of course the case; for instance, the list of printed parish registers might surely be extended; and would it not be well to give a special list of books and reports referring to the important and vexed question of Common Inclosure? It is only the simple truth to say that this book of Mr. Gomme's will for the future be absolutely indispensable to any one attempting to treat of local history, either in town or country, or to study any of the important subjects that come under that category.

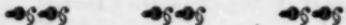


HISTORY OF STREATHAM: by Frederick Arnold, jun. *Elliot Stock.* This is essentially a poor book, and poorly conceived. No one has any business to write a "history" of any place, be it town or village, unless he is prepared to give, at all events, some time to original research amongst manuscript stores. A book pieced together out of other books, however industrious the compiler may be, should never be termed a history. Mr. Arnold's labours might have produced a readable guide book to Streatham, if one was wanted; but the mischief of ambitious efforts of this sort is that they have a tendency to keep true students out of the field. Even for compilation the work is very poorly done and badly arranged, the last chapter being a repetition of previous matter, and the first chapter altogether out of place. Mr. Arnold's powers of research (which he tells us were of a "very arduous character") and his archaeological knowledge may be gauged by the fact that his list of rectors of Streatham begins in 1784, and that he is under the impression that the monks of the Priory of Tooting Bec paved their refectory with blue ware tiles, two of which, representing "Christ writing in the dust," and "the slaying of Goliath," are now in the possession of a Mr. Hill! All that he writes about this Priory is so much nonsense.



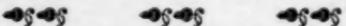
FEUDAL HISTORY OF DERBYSHIRE: parts I. and II. : by J. Pym Yeatman. *Bemrose & Sons.* These two sections of Mr. Pym Yeatman's "Feudal History of Derbyshire," form the first volume of a great work, which will probably run to some ten volumes, and which will, when complete, have done infinitely more for the county of Derby than has hitherto been accomplished for any special shire. In this volume, of some 600 pages, are contained full extracts and accounts of all that pertains to the county in the Domesday Book, the Pipe Rolls, the Red Book of the Exchequer, the Testa de Neville, the Scutage Rolls, the Book of Aids, etc., etc. The information with respect to such ancient stocks as Ferrars, Hausselin, de

Buron, Hansard, and many others, is of the greatest value, and, though it upsets many theories and statements as to family history previously advanced, is absolutely incontrovertible, for it is all based on the actual records. The indices of persons and places are full, thorough and complete. We say no more now, as there will be other opportunities of advertizing to this grand work as it proceeds towards completion; but surely for such a work there will be no difficulty in finding the full roll of subscribers, for the issues of both the small and large paper copies are strictly limited.

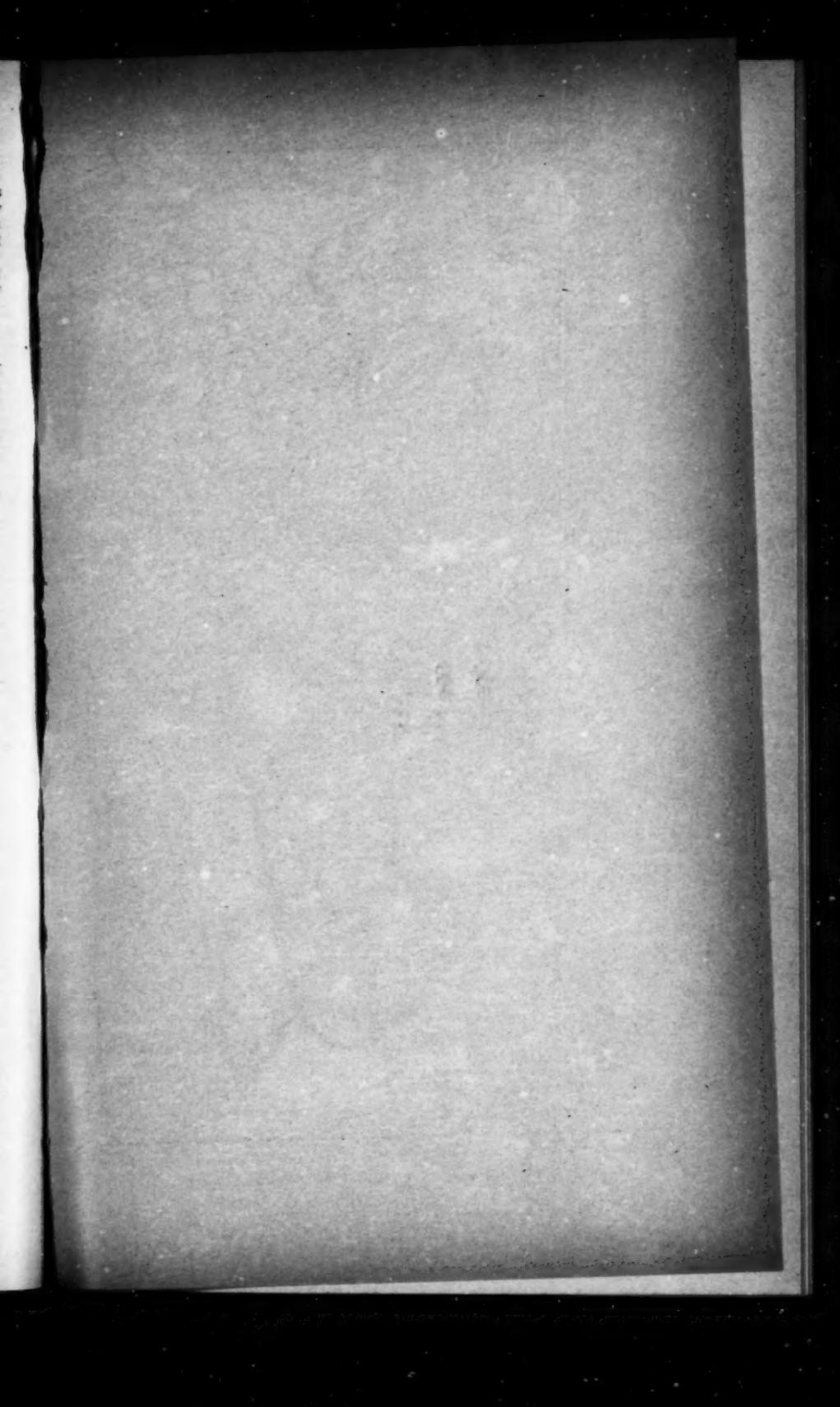


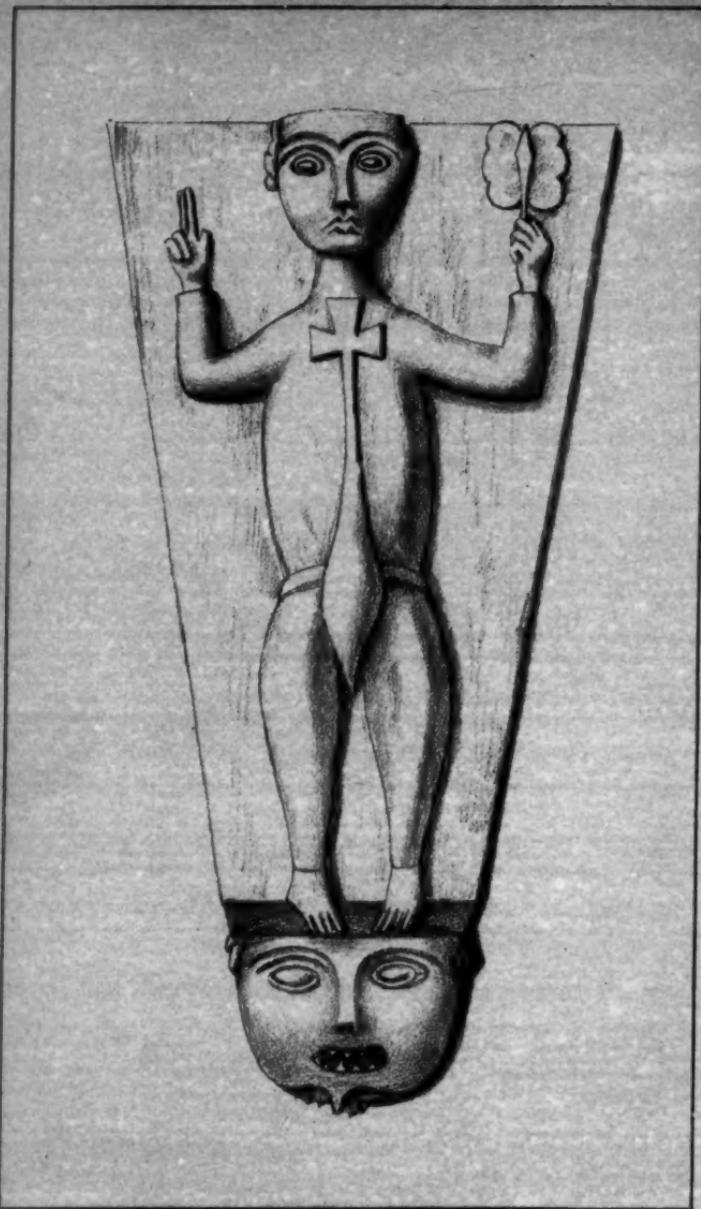
THE REGISTER OF EDMUND STAFFORD (Bishop of Exeter 1395-1419): by Rev. F. C. Hingeston-Randolph, M.A. *George Bell & Sons.* The Register of Edmund Stafford, Bishop of Exeter from 1395 to 1419, is comprised in two folio volumes of vellum, in excellent preservation. The first volume is the "Registrum Commune," or general record of the Acts of the Bishop, beginning with a license for parochial absence in 1395, and ending with letters dimissory in 1419; this is followed by a full list of Ordinations, occupying 50 folios; and this again by an interesting series of Wills, 60 in number. The second volume is commonly known as the "Register of Institutions," with which it is mainly concerned, but a considerable part of this second volume is also a "Registrum Commune," and consists of miscellaneous matter. This register has been thoroughly overhauled by the patient hands of the Rev. Prebendary Randolph, and the result is the very admirable book before us. At first sight, this closely printed volume, of about 500 pages, appears to be but an index; but further inspection soon proves that it is far more than that, for a full abstract of every important document is given in the text, and in many places the *ipsissima verba*. The following brief explanation of the plan of the work had better be given in the language of the preface. "The 'Institutions' are indexed continuously under one head, for obvious reasons of convenience; and for the sake especially of the Genealogical Student, I have dealt in like manner with the interesting and valuable series of 'Licenses for Domestick Chapels and Oratories.' The 'Wills' and the 'Ordinations' are also kept separate, as in the Register itself; and to the latter, as their necessary complement, I have added the numerous 'Letters Dimissory,' which are entered in the order of their dates in the *Registrum Commune*. The Index proper is concerned with everything not included under the above head, and comprises that great *desideratum* in works of this kind—a series of cross references, which I have done my best to make complete."

Mr. Randolph has now led the way in a work which ought long ago to have been begun in every one of our old dioceses, and has let in a flood of light on mediæval ecclesiastical acts in England. This is the first of our old episcopal registers, unless we are much mistaken, that has thus been treated. True, Bishop Kellawe's, of Durham (1311-1316), valuable Palatine Register was printed by the late Sir Thomas Hardy in 1873-4 in the Roll Series; but that was in no sense a complete diocesan record. We are delighted to hear that Mr. Randolph is now engaged on a yet earlier, and, therefore, more important, Register, namely, that of Bishop Bronescombe, of Exeter, which begins in 1257. It is to be hoped that he may be able to find space in the forthcoming volume for a few more literal transcripts; the comparative paucity of *ipissima verba* is the only fault that we have to find with this most admirable work on the register of Bishop Stafford.



BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED.—We have received from Cassell and Co. the annual volume of the *Quiver*, as full as ever of bright and wholesome reading; from Falconer, Dublin, *Memorials of Dr. R. R. Madden*, the great philanthropist and author; from Trübner and Co., two quarterly parts of the valuable *Co-Operative Index to Periodicals*; from George Redway, the current numbers of *Walford's Antiquarian*, containing various good articles, especially a serial one on the History of Gilds; from Longmans, Green, and Co., *Domesday Commemoration*; from Bemrose and Sons, their excellent and invaluable wall calendars for 1887—(1) *Scripture*, (2) *Proverbial*, and (3) *Daily*; and from Hildesheimer and Faulkner a noble packet of *Christmas and New Year Cards*, which, for artistic merit and good taste, can scarcely be surpassed.





SAxon FIGURE, WITH FLABELLUM, ENVILLE, STAFFS.